

CURTIS'S  
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;  
OR,  
Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the  
Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are  
accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according  
to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth,  
and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as  
wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

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CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

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VOL. XV.

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Ye vallies low,	♣ The glowing violet,
Throw hither all your quaint enamell'd eyes,	♣ The musk-rose and the well-attired woodbine,
That on the green turf suck the honied showers	♣ With cowslips wan that hang the pensive head,
And purple all the ground with vernal flowers.	♣ And every flower that sad embroidery wears:
Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,	♣ Bid Amarantus all his beauty shed,
The tufted crow-toe, and pale jessamine,	♣ And daffidillies fill their cups with tears,
The white pink, and the pansy freak with jet;	♣ To strew the grave where CURTIS lies.

MILTON.

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L O N D O N:

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M D C C C I.







## P R E F A C E.

A Second volume of the BOTANICAL MAGAZINE having been brought to a conclusion since the death of Mr. CURTIS, it seems proper that the very liberal encouragement this Work has continued to receive should be gratefully acknowledged, the demand for it being by no means diminished, notwithstanding the irreparable loss sustained by that melancholy event, and the increased price, which the pressure of the times has made necessary.

To a few readers it may not be totally uninteresting to learn how the Botanical Magazine came under the present direction. Long before his death Mr. CURTIS, perceiving his dissolution gradually approaching, naturally became anxious to secure to his family the pecuniary benefits arising from the sale of the Work, their sole dependance. In order to lessen the impediments to carrying it on, he laboured, as much as his infirm state of health would permit, to arrange and increase the necessary materials. He applied to several of his most eminent botanical friends and obtained their promise of assistance. Finally, in the confidence of friendship, he subjected the future management to the controul of the present Editor, with whom he had many years lived in habits of intimacy. How far this confidence has been justified by the event, with respect to his family, cannot be a general concern, nor is it necessary to say any thing of the Work itself as far as it has hitherto proceeded: it is before a discerning public and its merit will be fairly appreciated.

In the construction of these volumes, but little use has latterly been made of the materials left by Mr. CURTIS for several reasons, principally from a desire to preserve them as entire as possible for the service of the proprietors, in case of emergency, and a wish to indulge our botanical readers with a representation and description of some of the novel and curious plants which are annually introduced, particularly from the Cape of Good Hope. In one natural order (the *ENSATÆ* of Linnæus — *IRIDES* of Jussieu) such additions have been made to our former

## P R E F A C E.

former stock as to render the nomenclature a mass of confusion. No part of Europe contains so copious a collection of these plants as the neighbourhood of London, the botanical world have therefore some right to expect an elucidation of this subject in our Magazine, and the Editor thinks himself particularly fortunate in having met with so able and liberal a coadjutor in this difficult task.

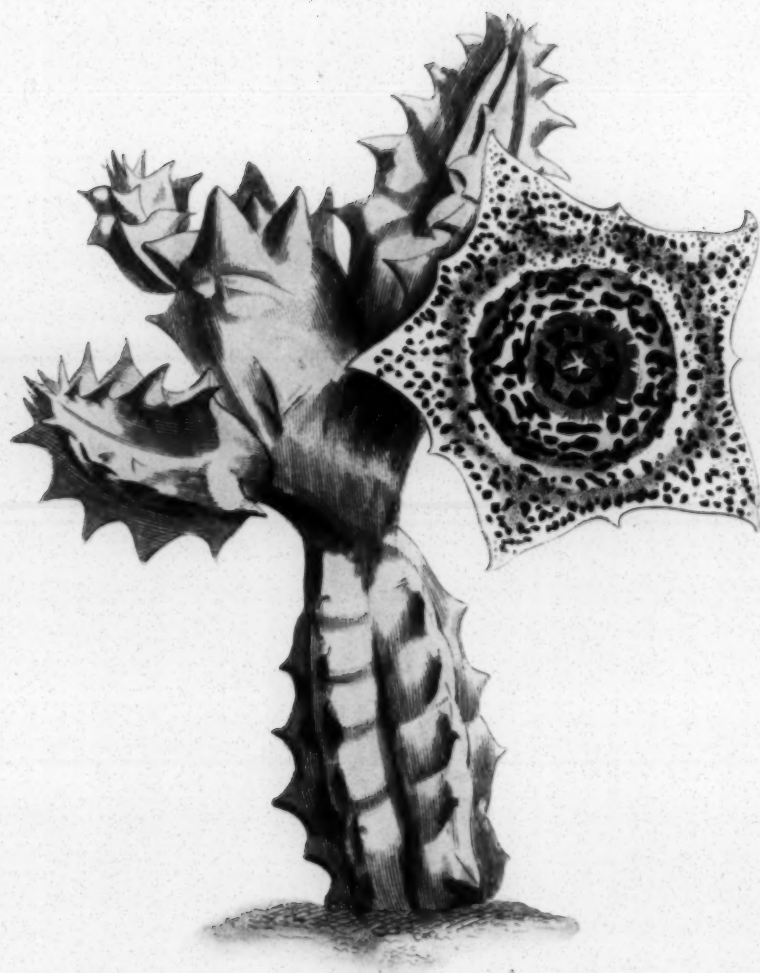
What has been already done will shew how much is due to the industry and ability of JOHN BELLENDEN GAWLER, Esq. with whose assistance we hope in a few numbers to complete so lucid an arrangement of the principal part of this order, that no Botanist will hereafter find any difficulty in reducing the individuals to their proper genera.

The same Artists are employed in every department of the Work as in Mr. CURTIS's time. This will, it is hoped, insure the same excellence of execution, which is such that the figures in the Botanical Magazine, for elegance as well as correctness, will in general suffer nothing by a comparison with the most expensive botanical works, a fact loudly attested by the circumstance that a large proportion of the ornaments of our most expensive porcelain and cabinet ware is copied from them. The Botanical Magazine will continue to be carried on as much as possible on the same plan as by Mr. CURTIS himself. If somewhat more of critical discussion should have been introduced, our botanical friends will easily perceive that the subjects demanded it, and whilst the price is not thereby increased, it is not apprehended that any one will complain.

For himself, the Editor solicits the indulgence of the learned Botanist, an indulgence he feels to be more than ordinarily necessary; for being engaged in a laborious and important profession, and having ever made Botany his amusement, never a serious study, he has greater dependance upon the continued assistance of his more learned friends than upon the exertion of his own abilities. But, with this aid, he flatters himself that the Botanical Magazine will continue in every respect to deserve the public favour as well as it has heretofore done.









STAPELIA LENTIGINOSA. FRECKLED  
STAPELIA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Contorta. *Nezar.* duplici stellula 5-phylla tegente genitalia.

*Specific Character.*

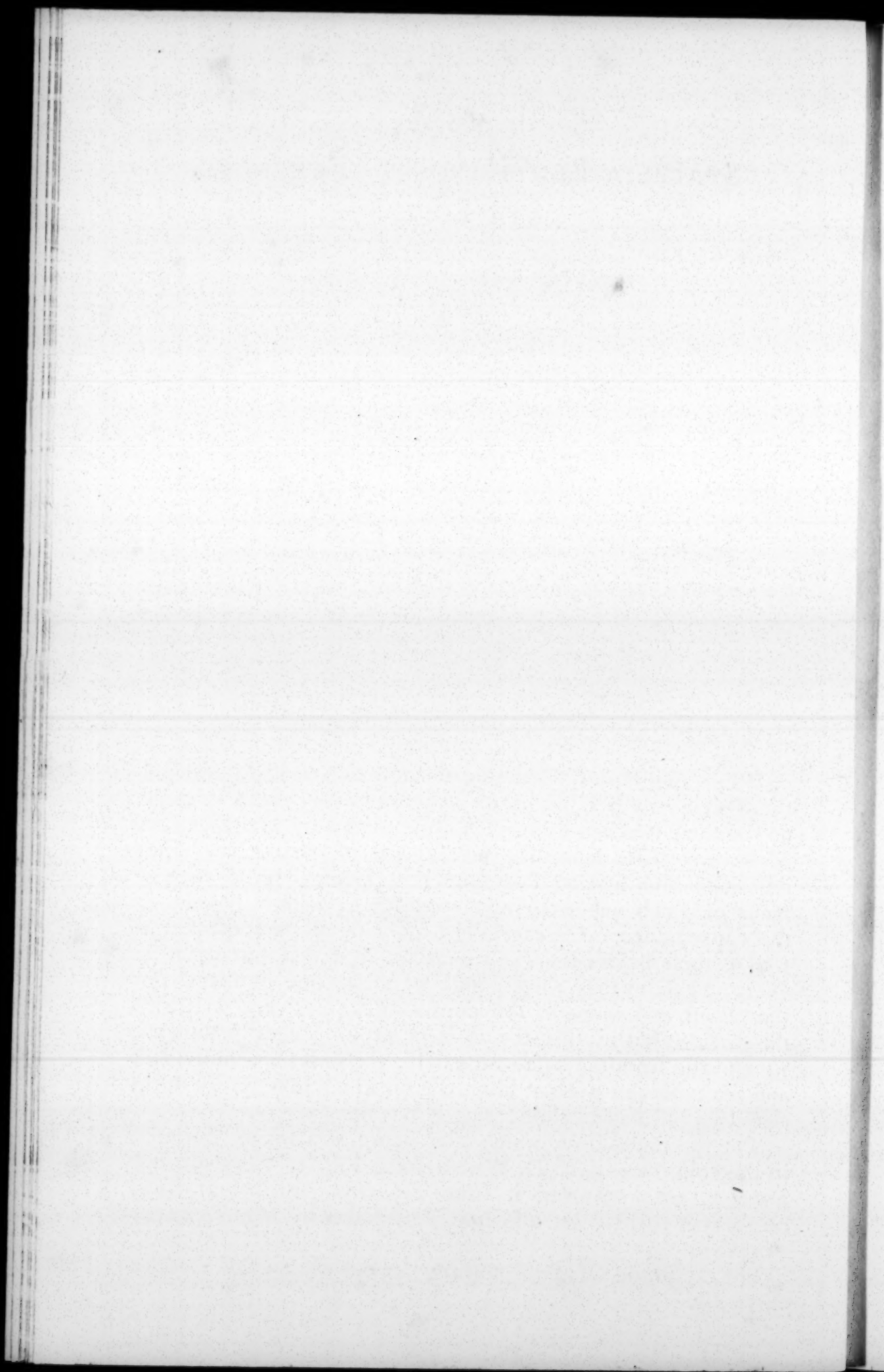
STAPELIA *lentiginosa*, corollis decem-dentatis, laciniis alternis obsoletis, fundo concavo orbiculo elevato cincto; caulibus superne ramosis, ramis pentagonis patentibus tuberculosis: tuberculis uncinatis.

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When the Hortus Kewensis of Mr. AYTON was published, there were only five species of Stapelia known in this country, and of these two had been newly introduced by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON. This laborious investigator of nature has since described and figured forty-one new species, the flowers of many of which are extremely beautiful as well as singular in their appearance. On carefully examining all these species, as well as those before known, we cannot find that our plant in every respect exactly corresponds with any one of them. In the colour and shape of the corolla, it agrees very well with the *guttata*, but in this the flowers sit on longer peduncles, which arise from the base of the stalk, the stalks are undivided, and the tubercles are not hooked; on which account we deem ourselves justified in considering it as a new species.

The specimen from which our figure was taken, flowered in the collection of E. D. WOODFORD, Esq. at Vauxhall, last summer, who received it from the royal garden at Kew, into which this species also was introduced by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON.

For the proper mode of culture, see our account of *Stapelia variegata*.









DIANELLA CÆRULEA. BLUE DIANELLA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* nullis. *Cor.* 6-pétala. *Stam.* receptaculo inserta. *Per.*  
Bacca 8-locularis polysperma.

*Specific Character.*

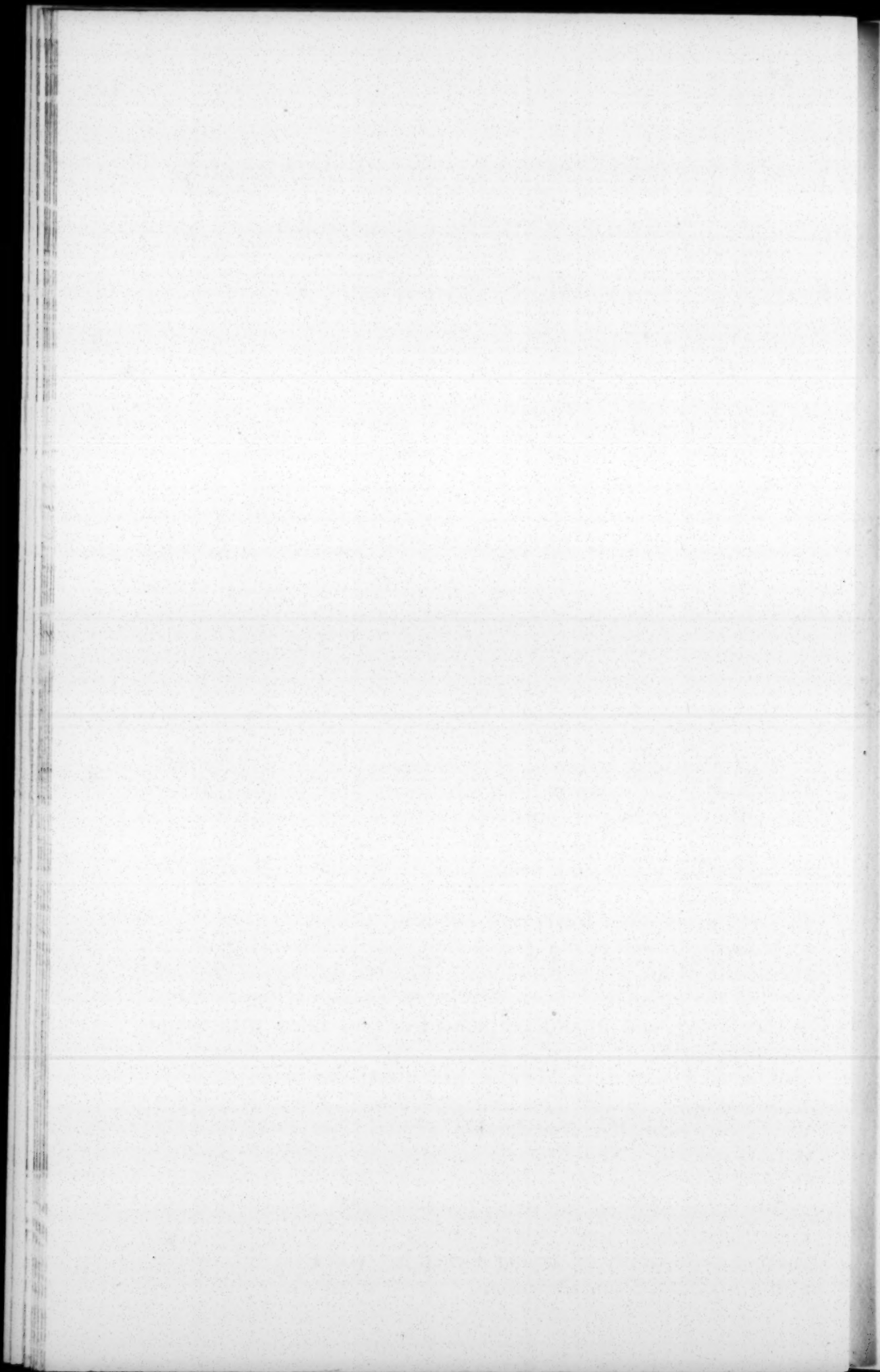
DIANELLA *cærulea*; caule adscendente geniculato foliis  
distichis lineari-lanceolatis carinatis margine spi-  
nulosi, pedunculis rectis divaricatis.

This plant is a native of New Holland, and we believe was first raised in this country from seeds from Port Jackson, about the year 1783, by our much respected friend, the late Mr. CUFF, of Teddington, a gentleman of great zeal and assiduity in cultivating plants and promoting the science of Botany, to whose liberality the *Brompton Botanic Garden* is indebted for this and many other scarce and beautiful plants.

It succeeds well in the greenhouse, begins flowering about the month of May, and continues in blossom during the greatest part of the summer. Is readily increased by parting its roots in the spring, and should be planted in pots filled with loam and peat earth.

The Chevalier de la MARCK has given the name of *Dianella nemorosa* to the *Dracæna ensifolia* of LINNÆUS, with which this plant has considerable affinity, but is certainly a distinct species. The *Dianella nemorosa* of JACQUIN, figured in his *Hort. Schoenb. t. 94.* appears to be different from both.

We have adopted the name by which it is known in those collections about town which possess it.—We hope to take another opportunity of saying something more on this genus as distinguished from *Dracæna*.





N<sup>o</sup> 507

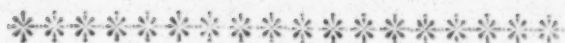


*S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curran S. Foxcroft Feb. 1 1891*

*F. Sangam sculp.*



SEMPERVIVUM GLOBIFERUM. GLOBULAR  
HOUSELEEK.



*Class and Order.*

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 12-partitus. *Petal.* 12. *Caps.* 12. polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SEMPERVIVUM *globiferum*, foliis ciliatis, propaginibus globosis. *Spec. Plant.* 665. *Edit. Willdenow*, 952. *Jacquin Aufl.* 5. p. 50. *tab. app.* 40.

SEDUM rofulis ciliatis, petalis, subulato-lanceolatis duodenis. *Haller Hist.* n. 950.

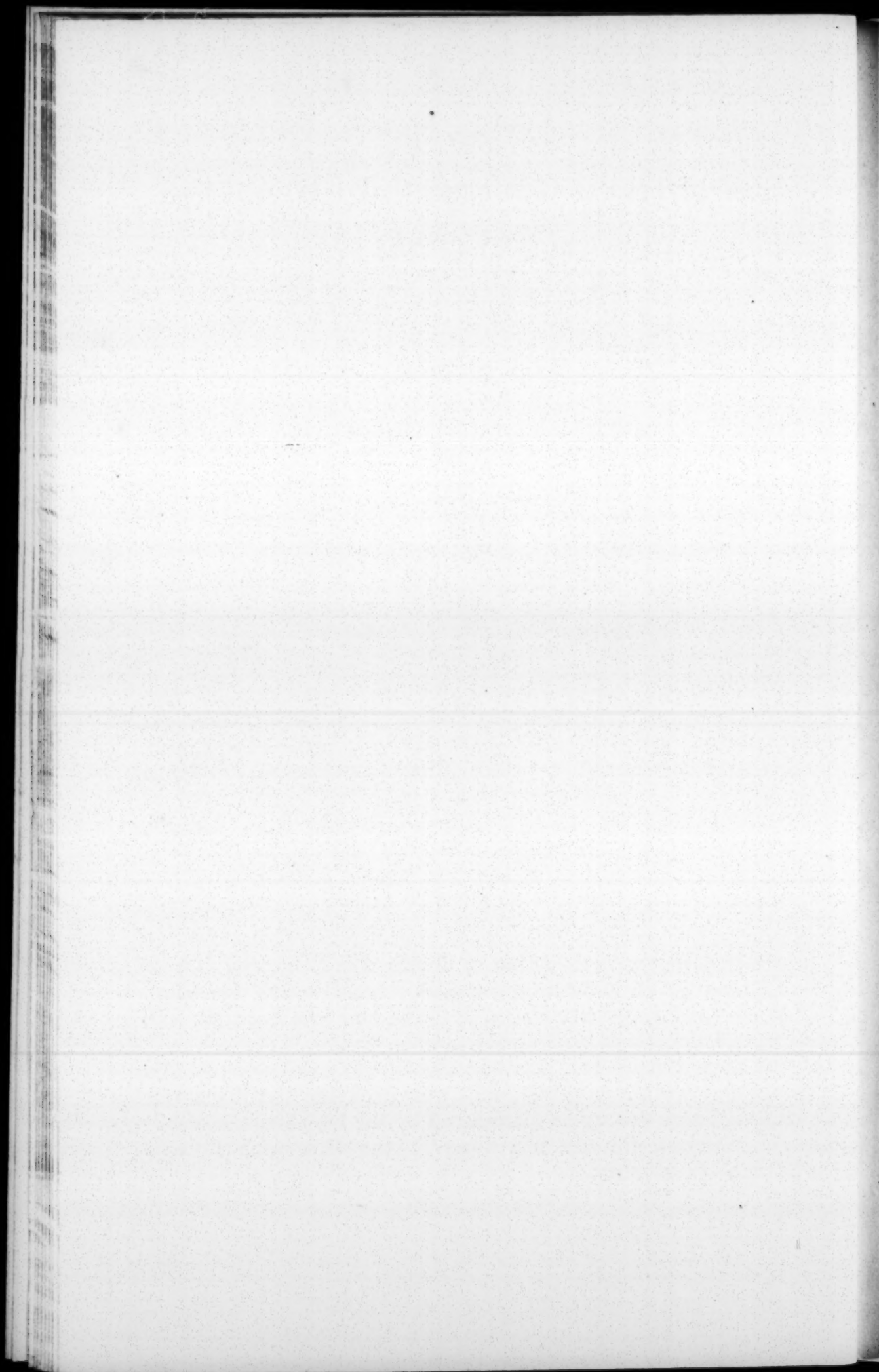
SEDUM majus vulgari simile, globulis decidentibus. *Morison*, 3. p. 472. f. 12. t. 7. f. 18.

This plant being a native of Russia and Germany, is perfectly hardy, easily bearing our winters in any dry situation.

Like most succulent plants, it grows best in a dry light soil, such as loam mixed with lime rubbish, &c.

We are told by Mr. AYTON, that it was cultivated by Mr. PHILIP MILLER in 1731, but was probably lost from our gardens till it was again introduced by the late Mr. CURTIS.

It flowered for the first time in the Brompton Botanic Garden last summer.





N<sup>o</sup> 508



*Richards del. Pub. by W. Curtis & Co. Crescent Mart 1851. F. S. Meyen sculp.*



CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR. THREE-  
COLOURED CHRYSANTHEMUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept. nudum. Pappus marginatus. Cal. hemisphæricus imbricatus, squamis marginalibus membranaceis.*

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

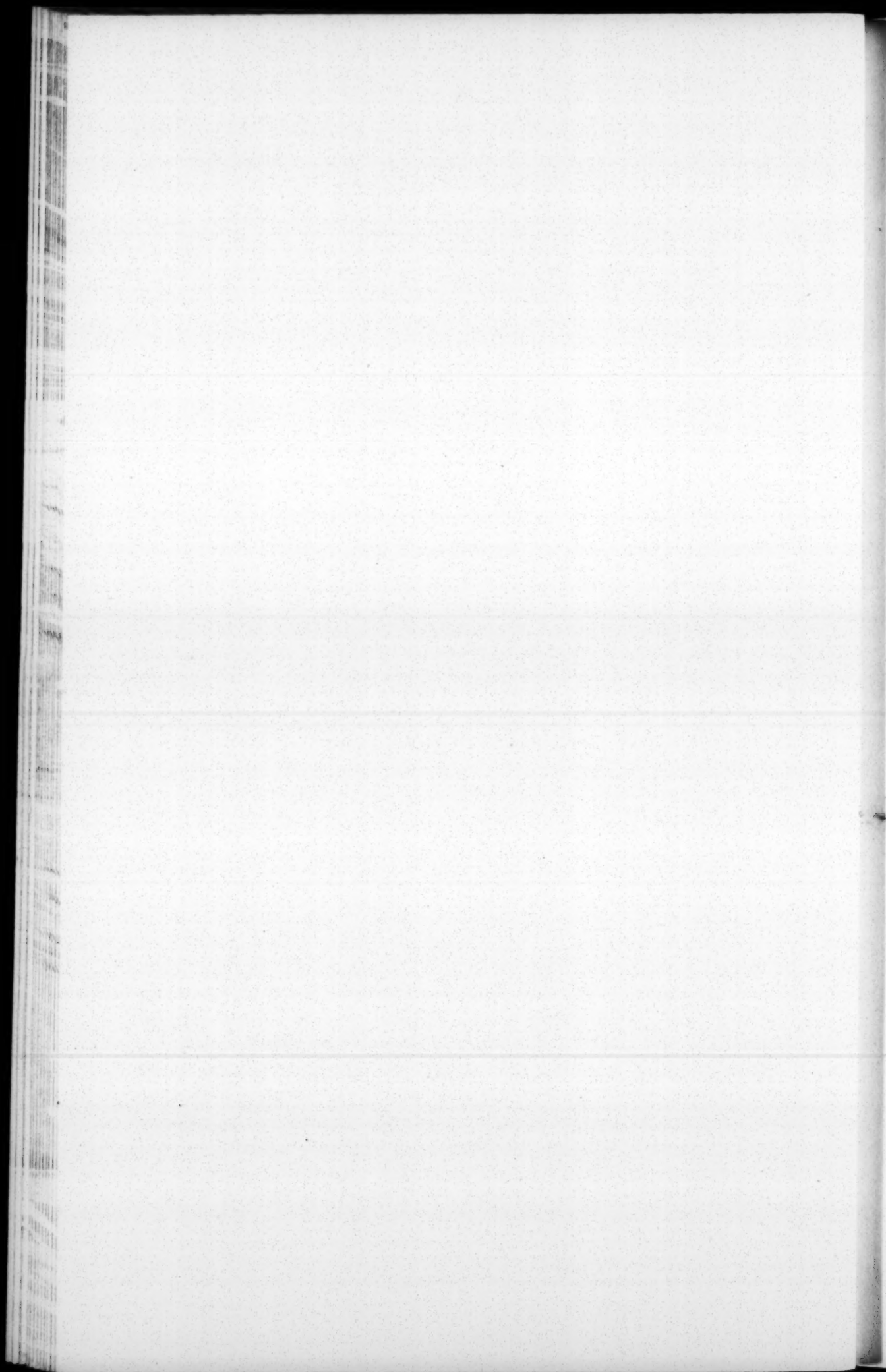
CHRYSANTHEMUM *tricolor*, foliis duplicato-pinnatifidis,  
pinnulis linearibus distantibus recurvis,  
caule erecto ramoso.

CHRYSANTHEMUM *tricolor*. *Andrews's Botanical Repository*, pl. 109.

This beautiful *Chrysanthemum* was brought from Peterburgh by Mr. FRASER, of King's-Road, Chelsea, in 1798, by whom we are informed, that it is an annual of easy culture, growing readily from either seeds or cuttings; it has hitherto been confined to the greenhouse, but perhaps is an hardy plant.

It is probably a native of *Barbary* or *Morocco*, having been raised at the royal garden at Kew from seeds sent from that quarter by Mr. BROUSSONET, and has considerable affinity with the *trifurcatum* of M. DESFONTAINES, figured in his *Flora Atlantica*, tom. 1. tab. 335. f. 2.

A less pleasing variety occurs with perfectly yellow flowers.









SOPHORA AUSTRALIS. BLUE SOPHORA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-dentatus, superne gibbus. *Cor.* papilionacea; alis longitudine vexilli, *Legumen.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

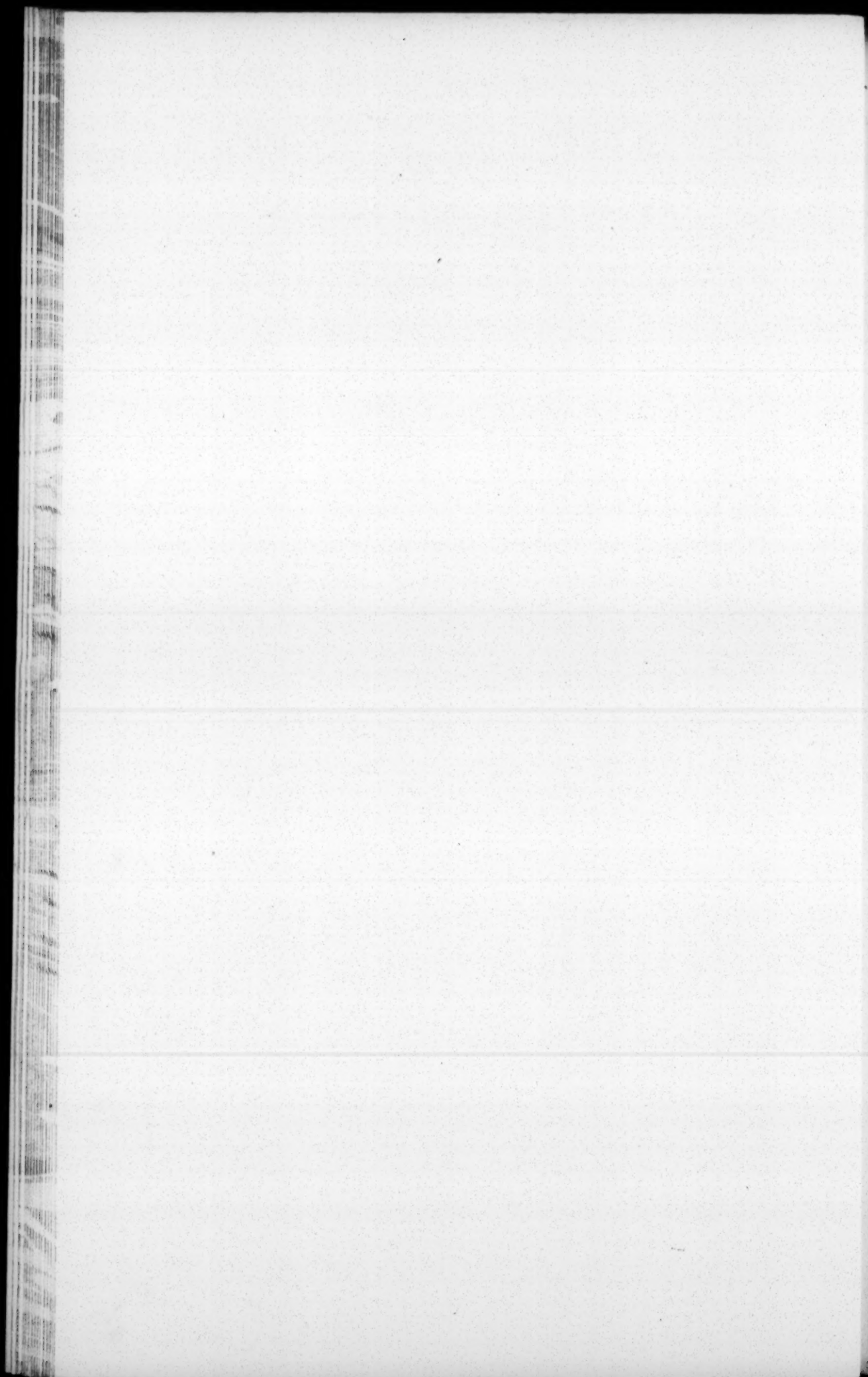
SOPHORA *australis*, foliis ternatis subsessilibus glabris, stipulis ensiformibus. *Syst. Vegetab.* 391. *Ait. Kew.* 2. p. 45.

PODALYRIA *australis*, foliis ternatis petiolatis, foliolis ovato-lanceolatis obtusis; stipulis lanceolatis acutis petiolo duplo longioribus. *Spec. Plant. Willdenow*, p. 503.

This is an hardy herbaceous perennial, growing well in a light soil and open situation, and flowering about the beginning of June.

It is a native of Carolina, and an old inhabitant of our gardens, having been cultivated by Mr. PHILIP MILLER in 1758.

Its near resemblance in habit to some of the Lupins, has occasioned it to be sometimes mistaken for the *Sophora lupinoides* of LINNÆUS, which has yellow flowers.









CONVALLARIA BIFOLIA. LEAST SOLOMON'S  
SEAL.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor. sexfida. Bacca maculosa 3-locularis.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CONVALLARIA *bifolia* foliis cordatis floribus tetrandris.

*Syst. Vegetab. 335. Ait. Kew. p. 456.*

LILIUM CONVALLIUM minus. *Baub. Pin. 304.*

UNIFOLIUM. *Hall. Helv. n. 1240.*

MONOPHYLLON. *Ger. 330. f. 2. emac. 409.*

There are few genera in which the parts of fructification vary so much, both in form and number, as in *Convallaria*; LINNÆUS makes three divisions of the species, first, such as have bell-shaped flowers, as Lily of the Valley; second, such as have funnel-shaped, as common Solomon's Seal; and third, such as have wheel-shaped, as the present plant; the unripe spotted berry is said to afford a mark of distinction common to the whole; but how few are there who have an opportunity of seeing this in all the different species?

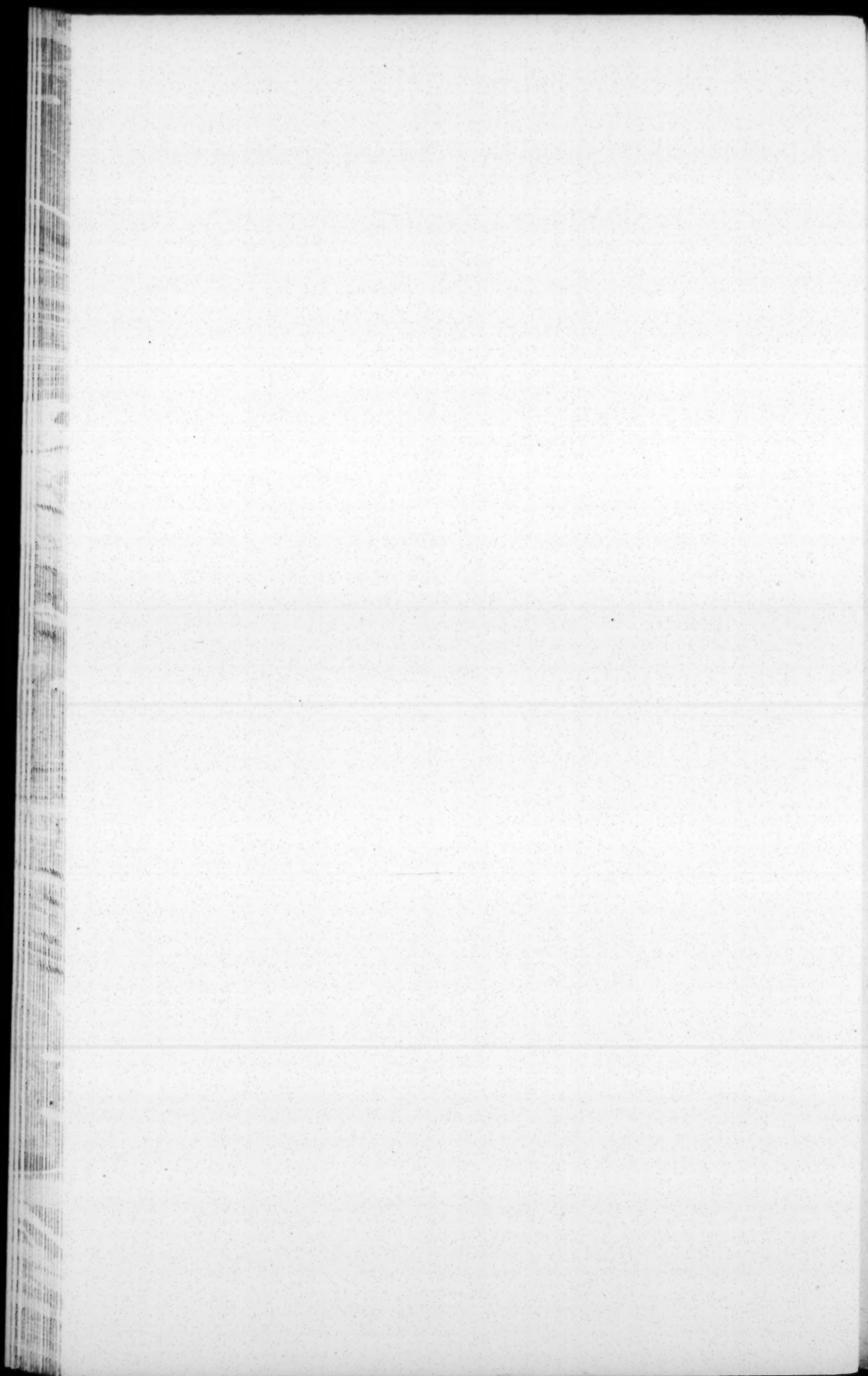
Most of these plants are ornamental, and many of them have been long cultivated in our gardens for their fragrance, and the beauty of their foliage or flowers; the present small and delicate species was cultivated and figured by Mr. MILLER in 1739.

It seldom rises above the height of four or five inches; the flowering stem is usually furnished with two, sometimes only one leaf, and is terminated by a loose spike of white flowers, which appear in May, and with us are rarely succeeded by fruit.

"It is a native of the North of Europe, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and Carniola. Mr. MILLER gathered it near Haerlem and the Hague, where Mr. RAY had gathered it before on the 28th of May in flower." *Mart. Mill. Diet.*

Is a hardy perennial, increasing greatly by its creeping roots, on which and on other accounts, it is best kept in pots with the smaller alpine; plants which are regarded by me as so many beautiful cabinet pictures, to others they will not appear in the same light.

"Non omnes arbusta juvant, humilesque myricæ."









CHIRONIA LINOIDES. FLAX-LEAVED  
CHIRONIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* rotata. *Pistillum* declinatum. *Stam.* tubo corollæ infidentia. *Antheræ* demum spirales. *Peric.* 2-loculare.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

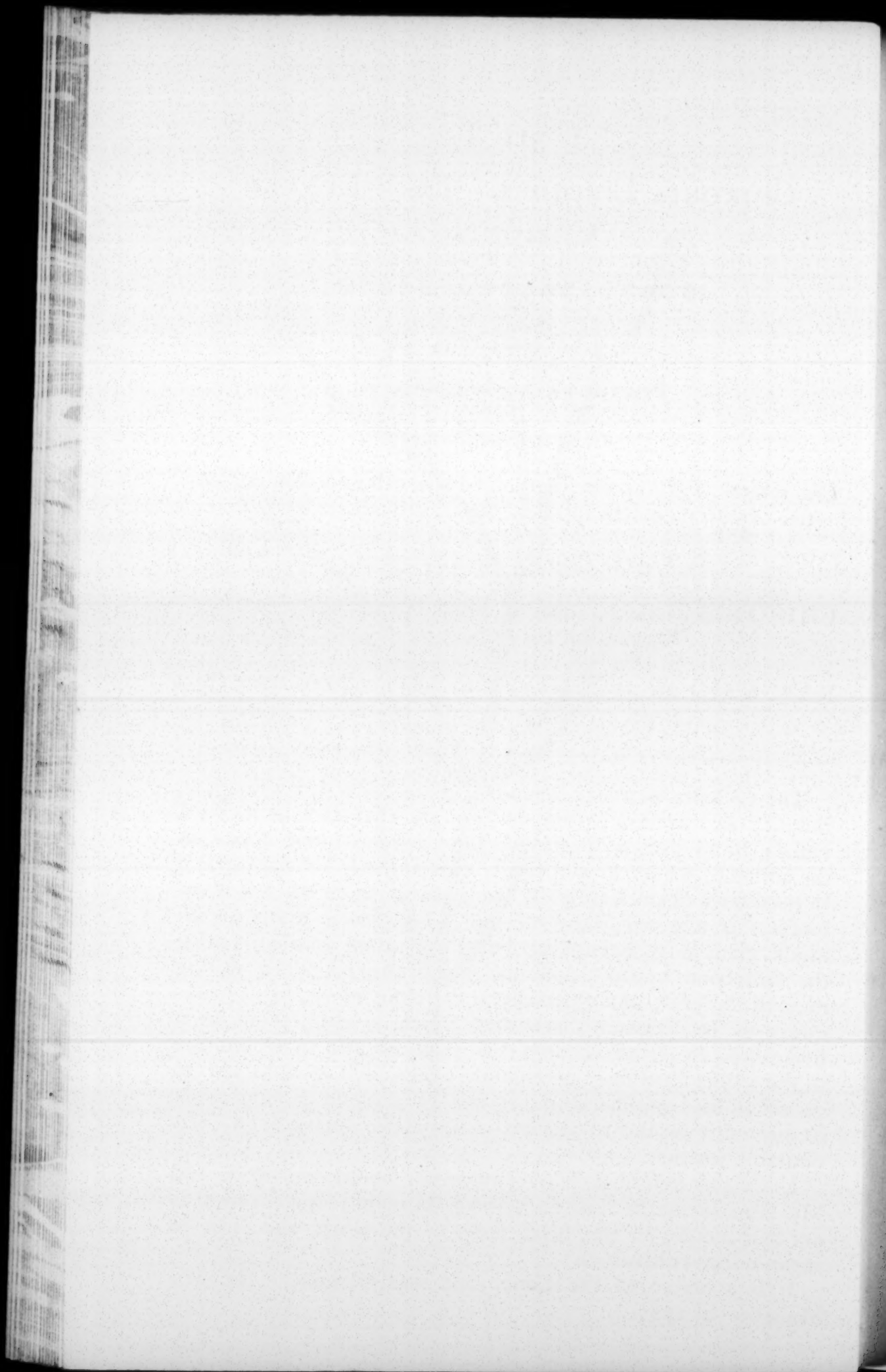
CHIRONIA *linoides* herbacea foliis linearibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 229. Atl. Kew. v. 3. p. 487.*

RAPUNTIO *affinis lini facie capitis b. spei. Breyn. Cent. 175. t. 90.*

The *Chironia baccifera* already figured, afforded a singular instance of variation from the generic character in its seed vessel; in the present species we have as remarkable a one in the antheræ, which do not finally assume the spiral appearance so peculiarly characteristic of the genus; yet in all other respects it is a perfect *Chironia*, and a very neat pretty greenhouse plant it is, occupying but little room, and enlivening the collection by its blossoms, plentifully produced during most of the year, and especially at the close of summer; it requires to be frequently renewed, which is easily done, as it strikes readily from cuttings; it requires also more warmth in the winter than most greenhouse plants, and as it is apt to go off in cold moist seasons, it will be prudent to keep a pot or two of it on the front shelf of the stove during such unfavourable weather.

LINNÆUS describes it as having an herbaceous stem, and Mr. AYTON marks it as an herbaceous plant; but surely it is not herbaceous, in the strict sense of the word, nor is it so regarded by cultivators.

It is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1787.









CAMPANULA PUMILA. DWARF-CAMPANULA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* campanulata fundo clauso valvulis flaminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Caps.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscentis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CAMPANULA *pumila*, foliis radicalibus ovatis crenatis, petiolis complanatis, floribus racemosis secundis cernuis.

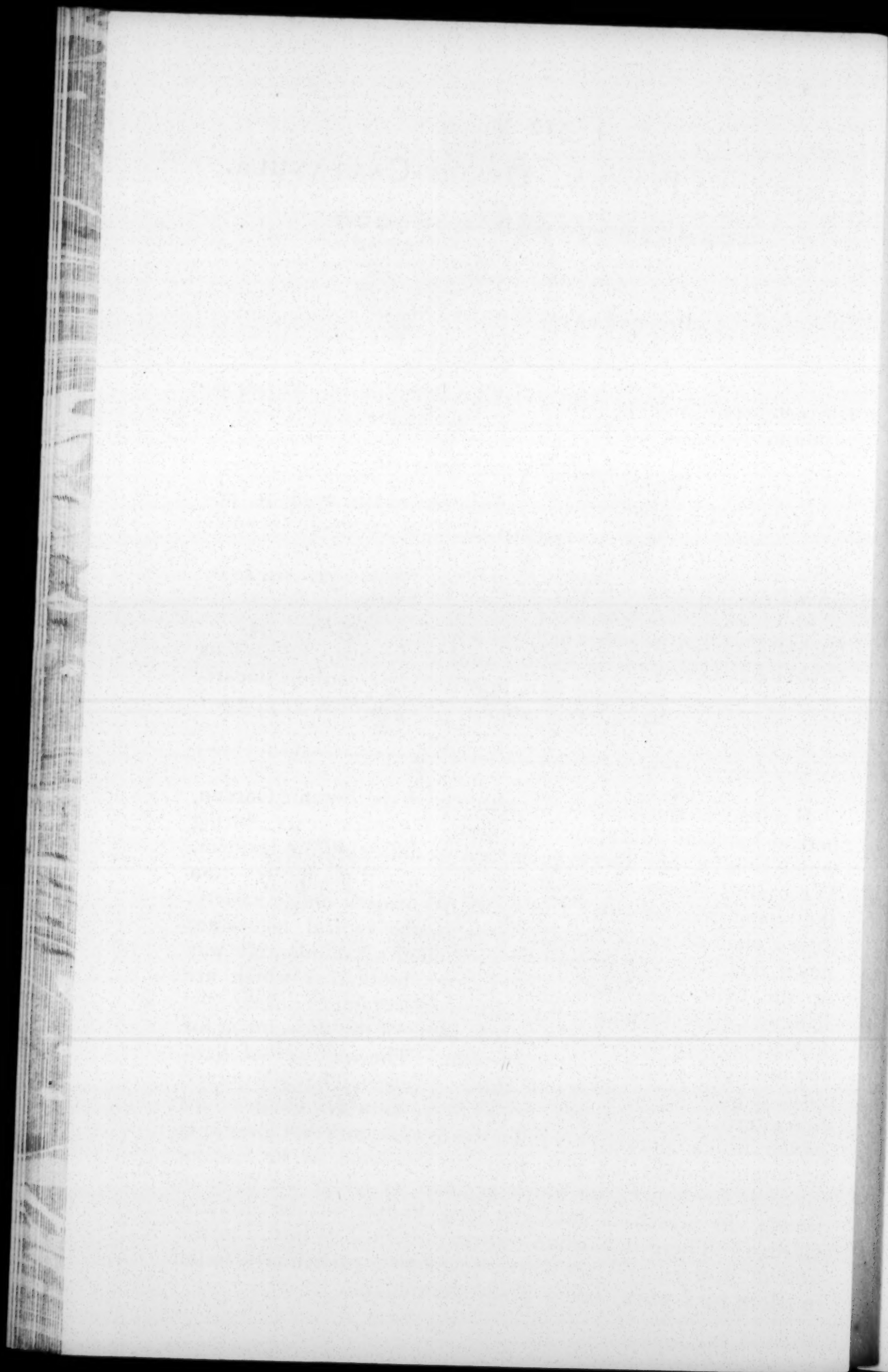
CAMPANULA *rotundifolia* var. *♀*. *Spec. Plant.* 232. *Ait. Kew.* 1. p. 219.

CAMPANULA *minor rotundifolia alpina*. *Baub. Prod.* 34.

CAMPANULA *pusilla*, foliis omnibus ferratis, radicalibus cordato-ovatis, firmis nitidis: caulinis linearibus alternis remotis. *Jacq. Collect.* 2. p. 79. ?

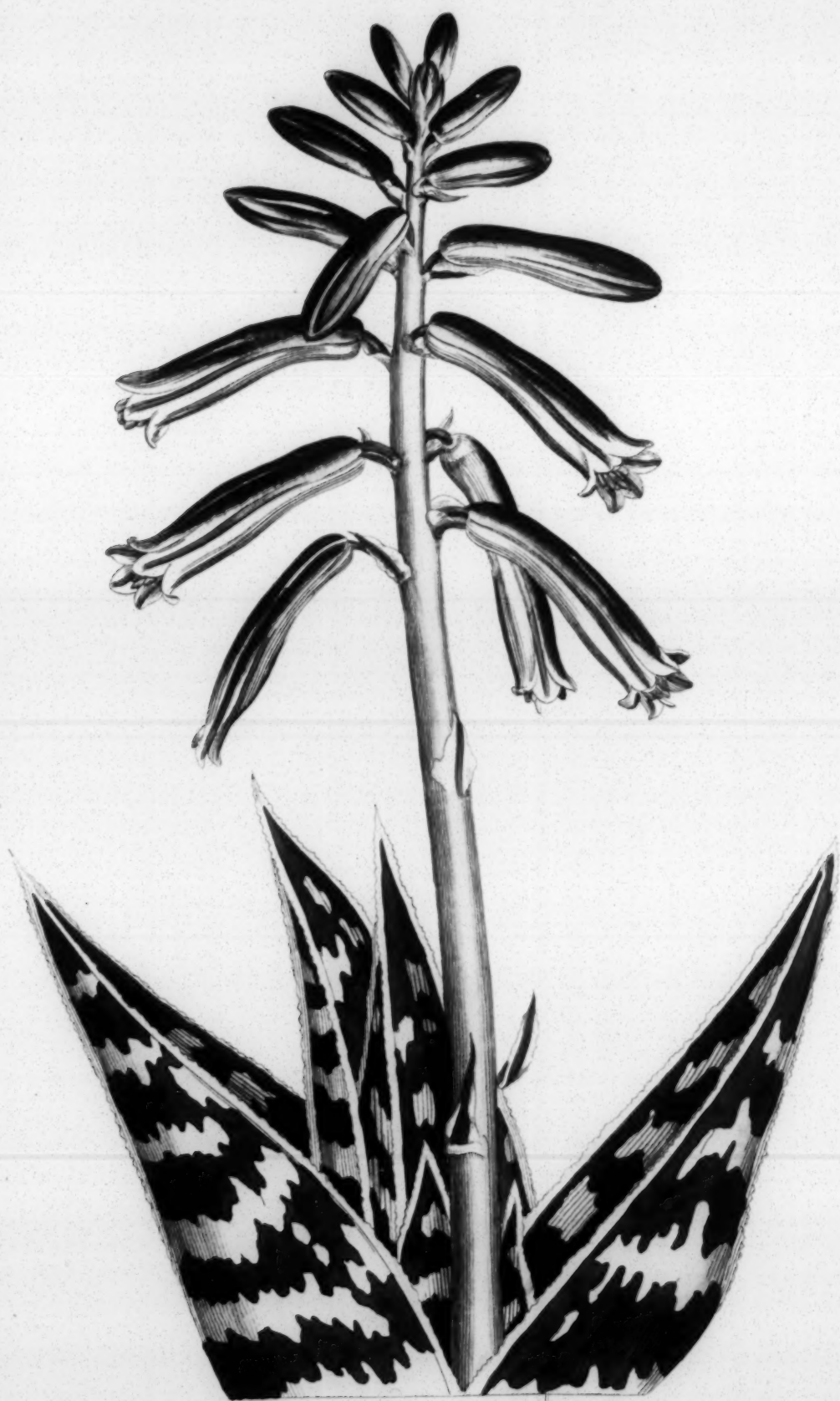
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Having seen this *Campanula* cultivated in the Botanic Garden, both at Lambeth-Marsh and Brompton, for many years, during which time it has always preserved its distinguishing features. We cannot hesitate in considering it as a distinct species from the *rotundifolia*, of which LINNÆUS has made it only a variety. It is a plant of much humbler growth, the radical leaves are never reniform, are frequently continued a considerable way up the stem, and grows upon shorter footstalks, which are flattened, not filiform; they likewise continue during the flowering, forming a mat, whereas those of the *rotundifolia* for the most part disappear at this season. The *cespitosa* of SCOPOLI is probably a variety of this. JACQUIN having quoted SCHEUCHZER'S *Campanula*, fig. 4. *It.* 4. as a synonym of his *pusilla*, which appears very dissimilar to ours, makes it somewhat uncertain whether his plant may be the same, as he has not given us any figure; on which account we adopt the name of *pumila*, by which it has been long known in the Botanic Garden. There is a white variety; both sorts bear a profusion of flowers, and are very ornamental, particularly suited to adorn rock-work, being hardy perennials.









ALOE VARIEGATA. PARTRIDGE-BREAST  
ALOE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor. erecta, ore patulo fundo nectarifero. Filam. receptaculo inferta.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *variegata* subcaulis, foliis trifariis pictis canaliculatis : angulis cartilagineis, floribus racemosis cylindricis. *Thunb. Aloe, n. 12. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 470.*

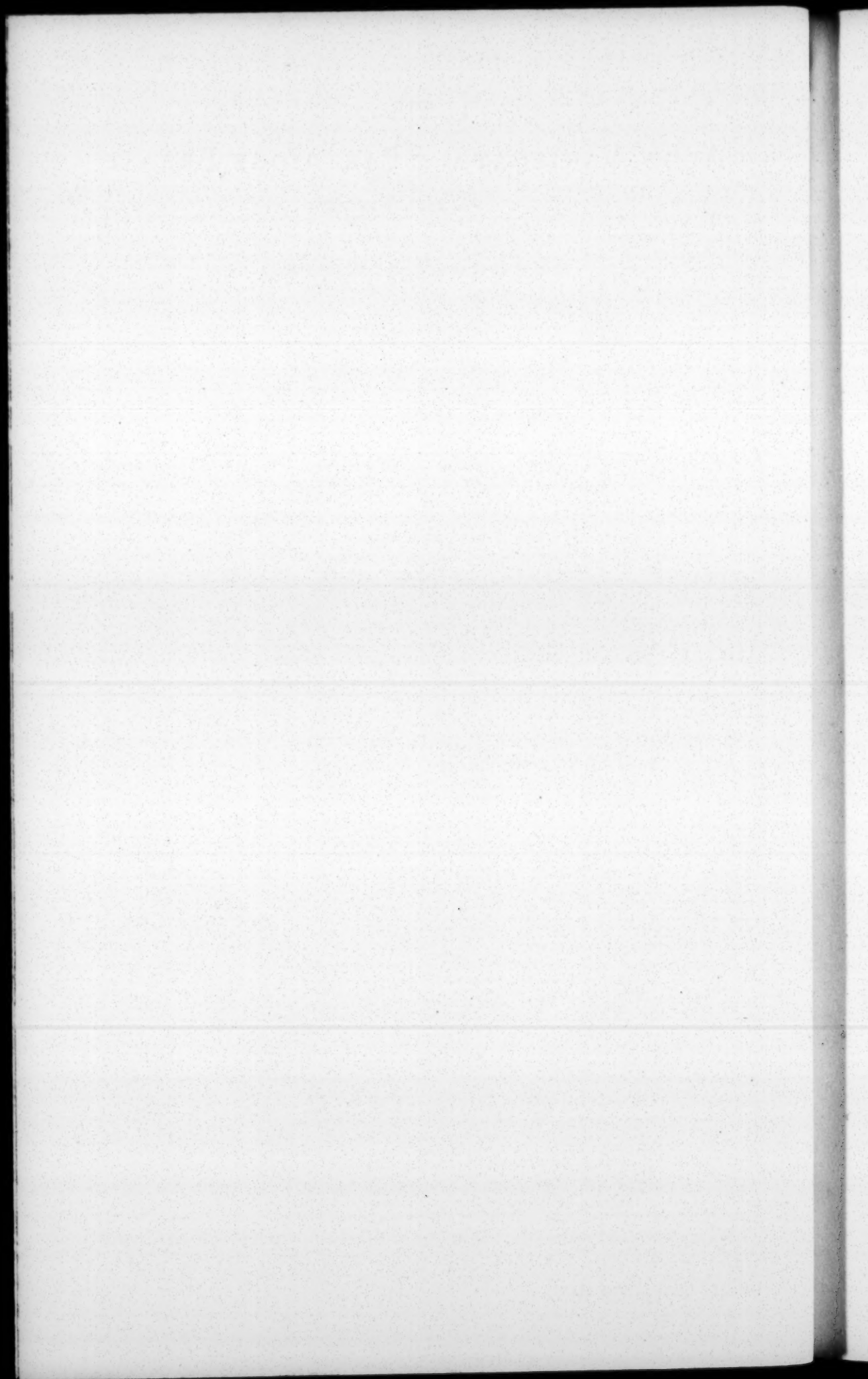
ALOE *variegata* floribus pedunculatis cernuis racemosis prismaticis : ore patulo æquali. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 459.*

ALOE *africana humilis*, foliis ex albo viridi variegatis. *Comm. præl. 79. t. 28. var. 27. t. 27.*

So many desirable points unite in this Aloe, that we are not to wonder at its being held in such very high esteem by all that have the least taste for plants, especially those of the succulent kind ; we frequently see it nursed up with great care by those who have only the convenience of a parlour window, and succeed better with such than in the greenhouses of many : it grows readily and blows freely but irregularly, during most of the summer months ; its foliage is beautiful both in its form and markings, and its flowers are no less handsome ; it rarely exceeds a foot or a foot and a half in height, when in flower ; is increased by offsets, and requires the same treatment as the Aloe tribe in general.

Is a native of the Cape, and was cultivated here by Mr. FAIRCHILD in 1720, *Blair's Bot. Ess.*

MILLER informs us, that he raised a variety of it from Cape seeds with broader and more spreading leaves and a taller flowering stem,







N<sup>o</sup> 514



*S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, May 1. 1801. F. Saxon sculp.*

## LOBELIA BICOLOR. SPOTTED LOBELIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala irregularis. *Antheræ* subcoalitæ.  
*Caps.* 2—5-locularis infera.

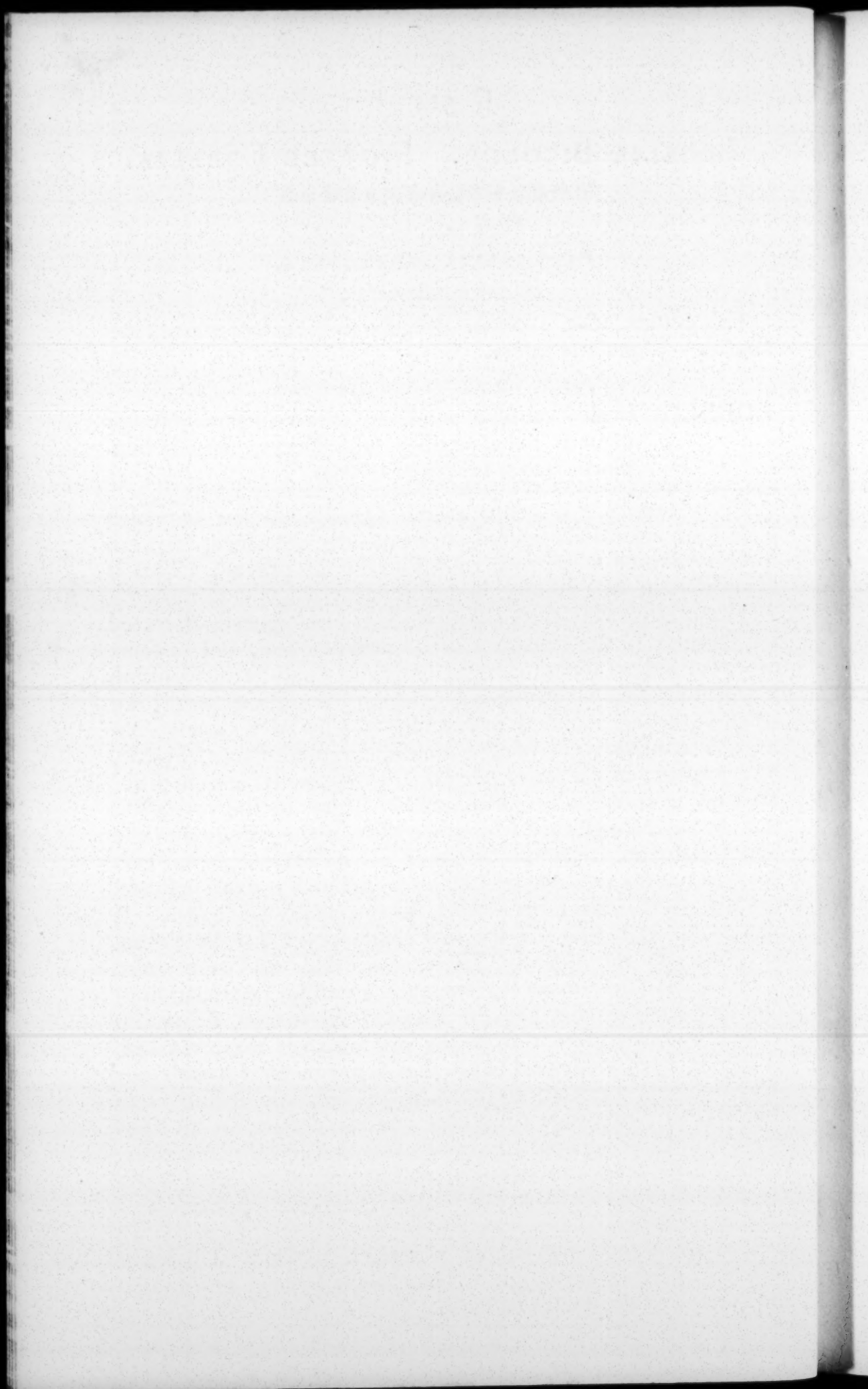
*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**LOBELIA** *bicolor*, caulibus patulis foliis inferioribus oblongis  
 dentatis pubescentibus subsessilibus, corollis bilabatis: labio superiori reflexo.

In so extensive a genus as the *Lobelia*, so few of which have been accurately figured, or even fully described, it is not to be wondered at if some confusion should prevail. This is especially the case among the smaller species.

The pretty lively little plant which is here figured, flowered last summer in the Botanic Garden at Brompton, and in some other collections about town; the bright blue corolla distinguishes it at first sight from the *pubescens*, which has white flowers; we were, however, inclined to consider it only as a variety, but from a consideration of the description and figure, by Mr. SALISBURY, in his *Icones plantarum rariorum*, it seems to differ in many material points, and possibly it may be the very plant that he has distinguished from his *alyssifolia*, the *pubescens* of the Kew Catalogue, under the name of *Lobelia Erinoides*; but certainly is not the *erinoides* of LINNÆUS, a smaller, more delicate, trailing plant with flower-stalks shorter than the leaves. It agrees so well with the specific character of *Lobelia Erinus*, as given in the *Mantissa Plantarum*, that we were once inclined so to determine it; but upon a careful examination of the specimens in Sir JOSEPH BANKS's *Herbarium*, it appears to be certainly different from the one which is there marked, as having been compared with the Linnean *Herbarium*; nor does it appear perfectly to correspond with any specimen in Sir JOSEPH's extensive collection: we hope therefore to stand excused for having applied a new name and specific character. This we do always unwillingly, and never, when we can be tolerably satisfied that our plant is the same that has been previously described.

It is an annual which readily perfects its seeds if brought forward by being sown in a hot-bed in the Spring, and treated the same as other tender annuals.









LITHOSPERMUM ORIENTALE. YELLOW  
GROMWELL, or BUGLOSS.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infundibuliformis, fauce perforatâ nuda. *Cal.* 5-partitus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LITHOSPERMUM *orientale*, ramis floriferis lateralibus  
bracteis cordatis amplexicaulibus. *Linn.*  
*Syst. Vegetab.* p. 156.

ANCHUSA *orientalis*. *Sp. Pl.* 191.

BUGLOSSUM *orientale* flore luteo. *Tournef. cor.* 6. *Buxbaum,*  
*Cent.* 3. p. 17. *t.* 29. *Dill. Elth.* 60.  
*t.* 52. *f.* 60.

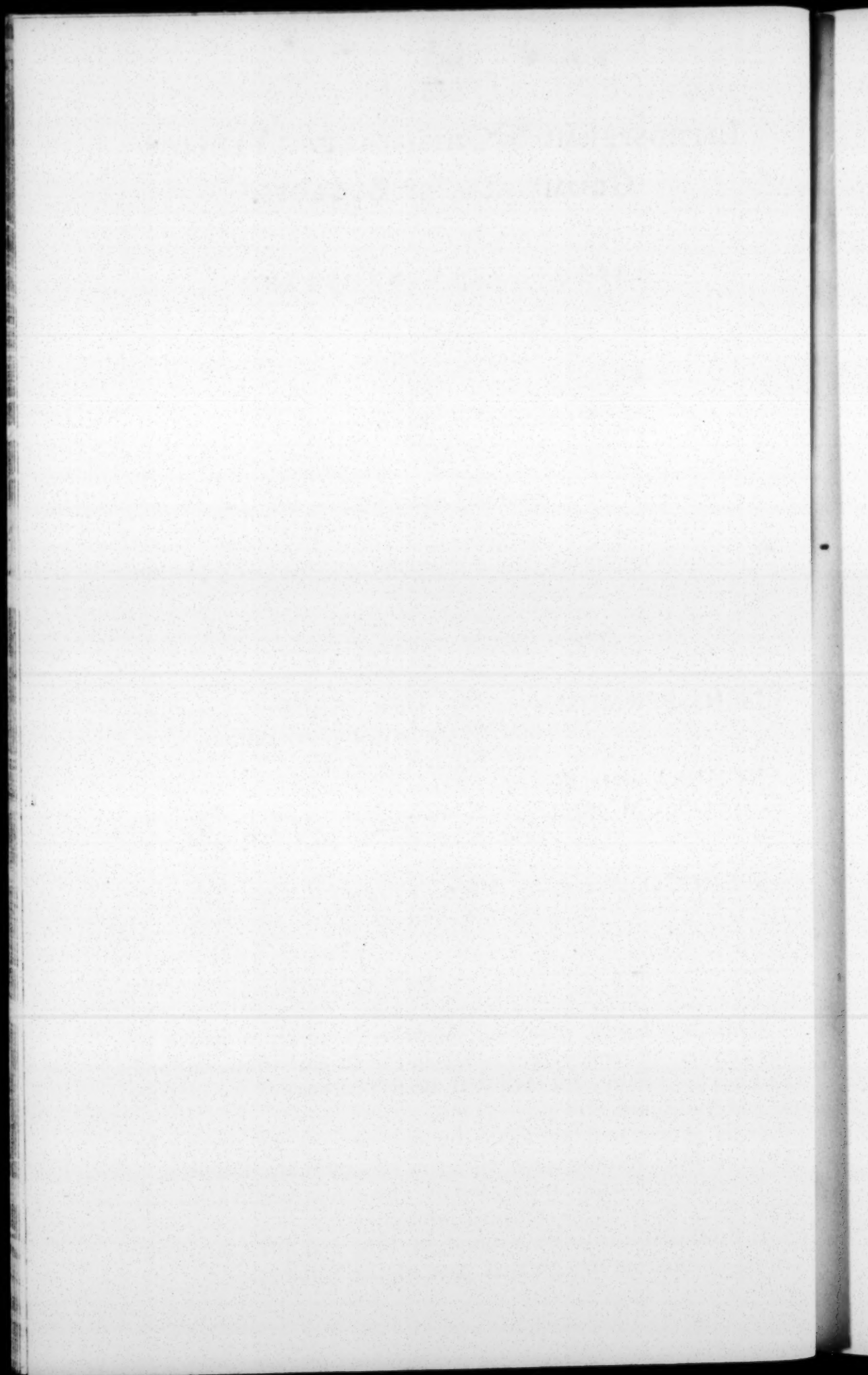
ASPERUGO *divaricat.* *Murr. in Comment. Gott.* 1771. p.  
25. *t.* 2.

This is a hardy, perennial, herbaceous plant, a native of the Levant, of some value on account of its early flowering and its long succession; the first may be still forwarded by placing it under a frame.

It is propagated by seeds, by cuttings, or by parting its roots in the Autumn, and will grow in almost any situation.

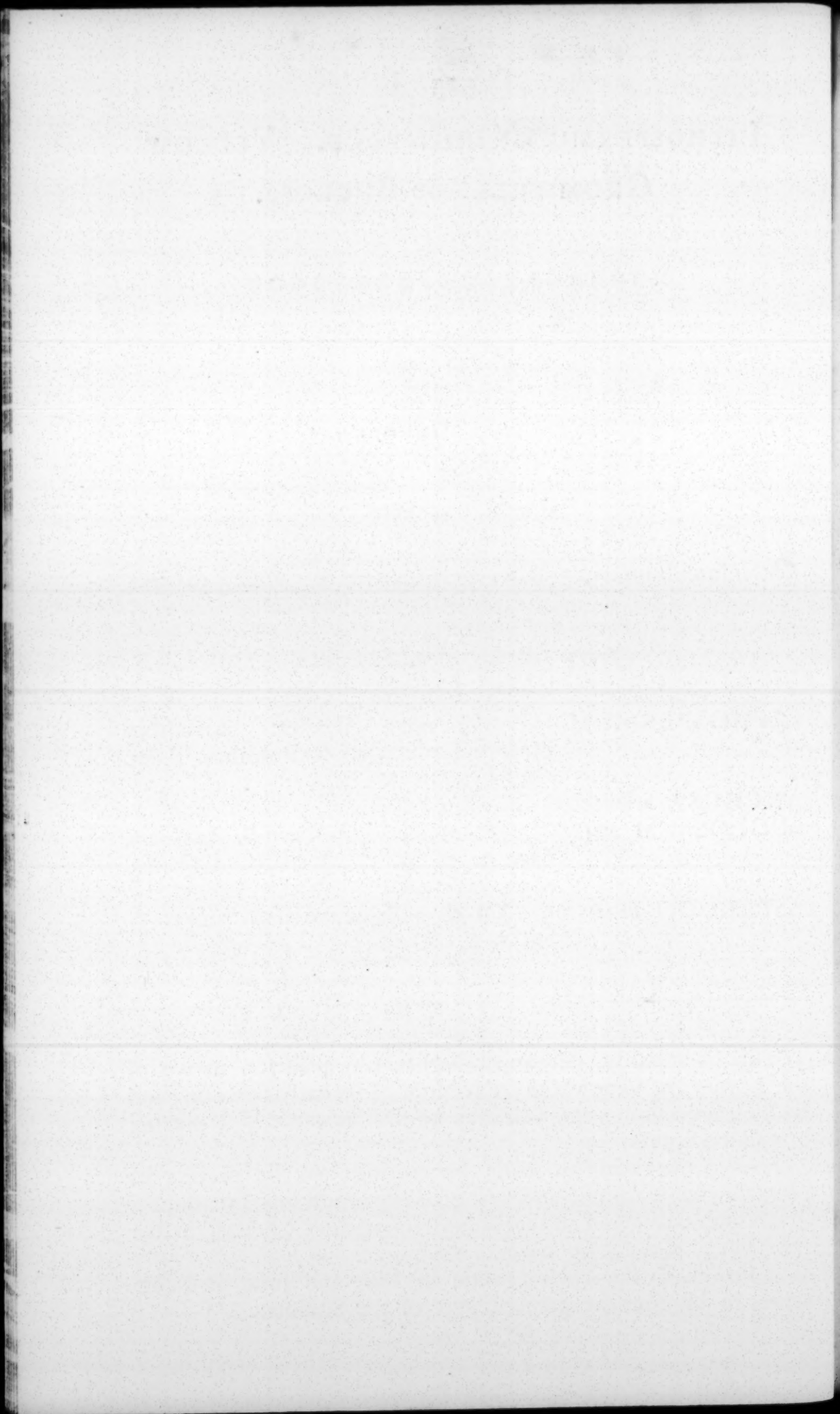
Though cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Chelsea, in the year 1713, it is by no means common.

It flowers in the open ground in May and June, and continues in blossom the greatest part of the Summer.













SPARMANNIA AFRICANA. AFRICAN  
SPARMANNIA.



*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4-petala, reflexa. *Nectaria* plura torulosa *filamina* cingentia. *Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Capf.* angulata, echinata, 5-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SPARMANNIA *africana*. *Linn. Suppl. Pl.* p. 266. *Retzii Observationes Botanicae*, f. 5. t. 3.

This beautiful shrub is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was introduced by the celebrated traveller whose name it bears. It grows to the height of six feet or more, is thickly divided into alternate branches, finely clothed with large cordate and lobed pendulous leaves upon erect footstalks, making a very handsome appearance even in foliage, in which state it much resembles a fida; its fine umbels of flowers are produced plentifully along the young branches opposite the leaves, in the same manner as in the common species of *Pelargonium*, which it is very like in its inflorescence, the flowers nodding before they are expanded, and becoming erect as they approach maturity. The petals, which are of a snowy white, remain but a short time expanded, being soon reflected with the calyx: this is white like the petals, but covered, as is the whole of the plant, the petals excepted, with fine hairs. The singular nectaries, the characteristic of the genus, surround the filaments, which they so nearly resemble, that a superficial observer might readily confound them; they are very numerous, are shorter than the purple filaments, of a yellow colour, torulose, or nobbed, at the upper part: they have no anthers, though they have purple tips not unlike them. The whole plant abounds with a tasteless mucilage.

The



The description of the *Sparmannia* in the *Supplementum Plantarum*, is in most respects very accurate; the petals are there said to be yellow: whether the plant is subject to vary in colour, or that an error has arisen from the examination of dried specimens, we are not at present able to determine.

It was first introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, from whence it has been distributed to several collections about town, and though at present a scarce plant, will not perhaps long remain so, being readily propagated by cuttings, if treated in the same manner as some of the more tender *Pelargoniums*.

Our figure was drawn from a specimen which flowered in great perfection the last month, at the Nursery of Messrs. WHITLEY and Co. at Old Brompton. Except at Kew, we have not heard of its having flowered elsewhere.



N<sup>o</sup> 517



*S. Edwards del. Pub by W. Curtis S<sup>th</sup> Geo. Crayford June 1. 1801 E. Sanford sculp*



LAVATERA THURINGIACA. GREAT-  
FLOWERED LAVATERA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx duplex, exterior 3-fidus. Arilli plurimi monospermi.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LAVATERA *thuringiaca* caule herbaceo, fructibus denudatis,  
calycibus incis. Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14.  
Murr. p. 626. Jacq. Fl. Austr. v. 4. t. 311.

LAVATERA *thuringiaca* foliis inferioribus cordatis crenatis  
subrotundo-lobatis summis hastatis, pedunculis  
longis, solitariis, unifloris. Linn. Syst. Nat. ed.  
13. Gmel. 1057.

ALTHÆA *thuringiaca* grandiflora. Dill. Hort. Eltb. 9. t. 8.  
f. 8.

ALTHÆA flore majore. Baub. Pin. 316.

We have already figured in this work a species of *Lavatera*, the *trimestris*, the two varieties of which, the white and red, may vie with any of our annuals in contributing to the gaiety of the flower borders; the present species is a hardy perennial, and when it grows in perfection, produces flowers equally large.

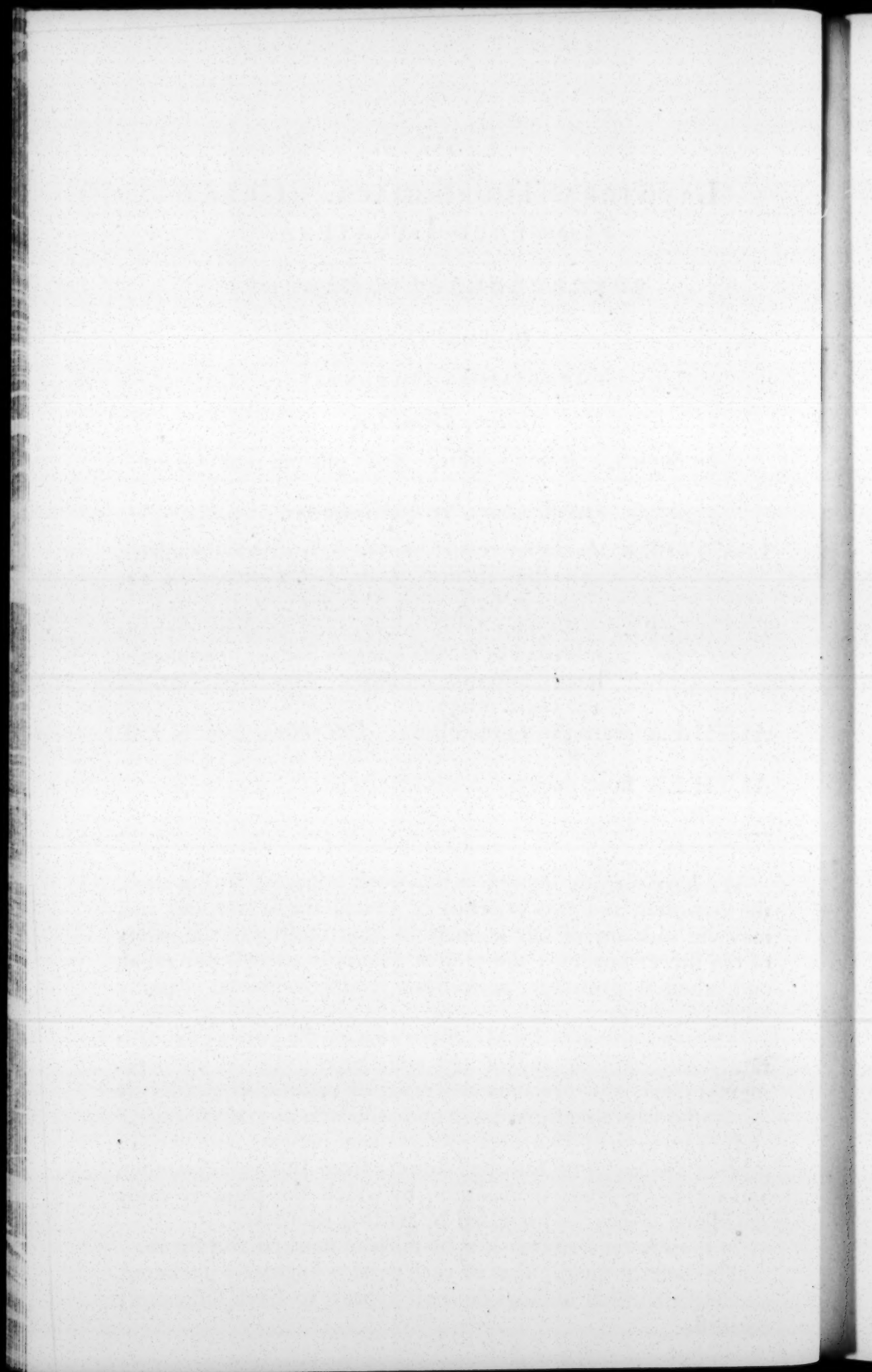
Though cultivated by Mr. SHERARD in the year 1732, it is rarely met with in any of our collections; yet as an ornamental plant, it is certainly deserving of culture, especially by those who have large gardens, and who aim at great variety.

It is a native of Thuringia, as its name imports, and various parts of the North of Europe; flowers from July to September, and ripens its seeds in Autumn, by which the plant is easily raised, or it may be increased by parting its roots.

In the *Hortus Kewensis* it is by mistake marked as a shrub.

The base of the division of each petal is singularly puckered, a character which authors do not appear to have sufficiently noticed.









PELARGONIUM TOMENTOSUM. PENNY-  
ROYAL CRANE'S-BILL.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus: lacinia suprema desinente in tubulum capil-  
larem nectariferum secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-  
petala, irregularis. *Fil.* 10 inæqualia, quorum 3 (raro 5) cas-  
trata. *Fruet.* 3-coccus, rostratus: rostra spiralia introrsum  
barbata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

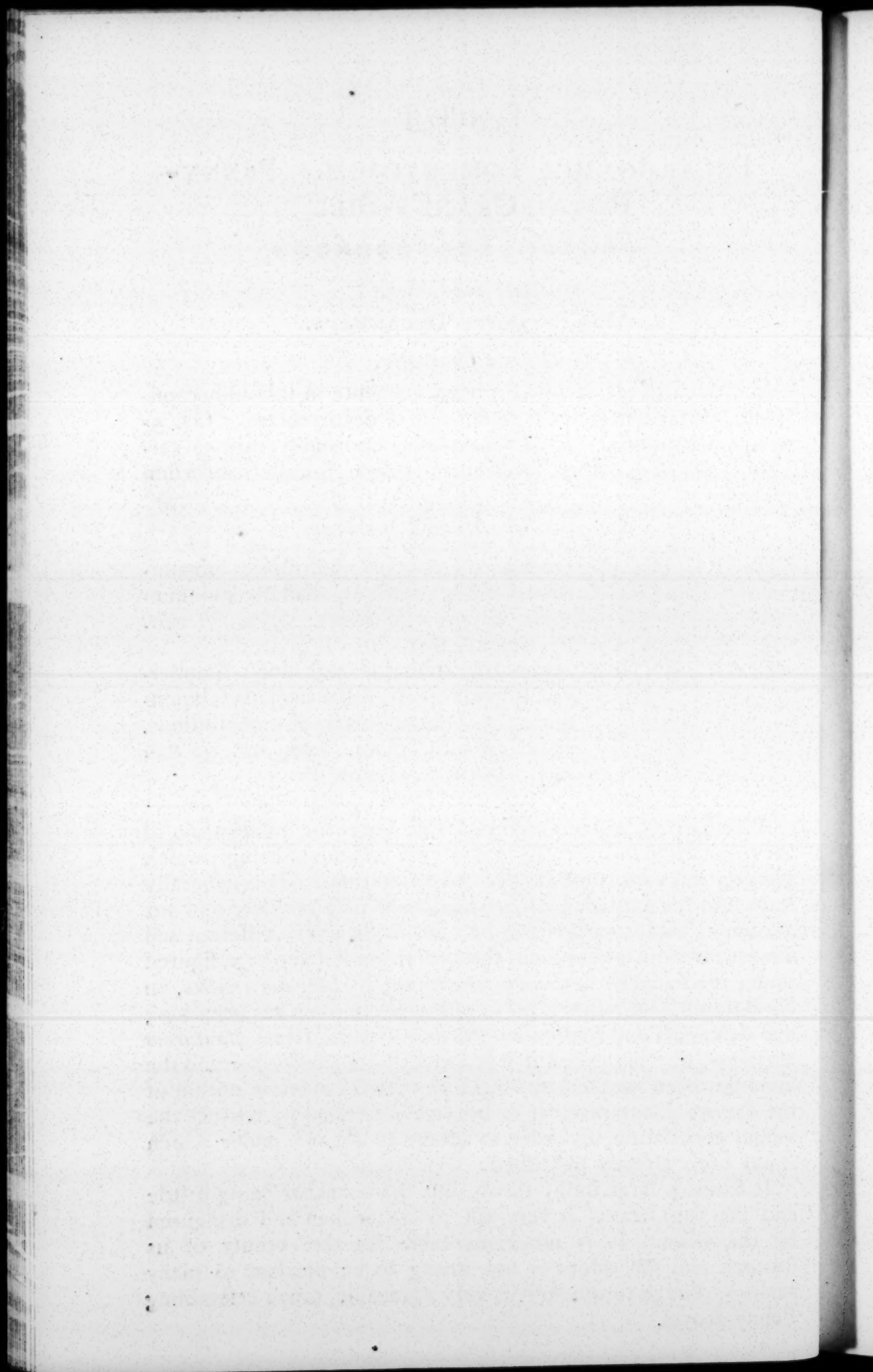
PELARGONIUM *tomentosum*, umbellis multifloris subpani-  
culatis foliis cordatis, hastato quinque-  
lobis villosis mollissimis. *Spec. Pl. edit.*  
*Willdenow*, 677.

PELARGONIUM *tomentosum*, umbellis multifloris simplici-  
bus compositisque, foliis cordatis subquin-  
quelobis, ferratis, tomentosis, mollissimis,  
caule carnosio. *Jacq. Icon. rar. 3. tab.*  
537. *Collect. 5. p. 240.*

This species, although introduced since the publication of  
AITON's *Hortus Kewensis*, is now very common, being a quick  
grower, and very easily propagated by cuttings. It is generally  
known in the gardens by the trivial name of *piperitum*, and our  
gardeners usually understand by *tomentosum* a very different and  
a more rare and tender kind, the *blattarium* of JACQUIN, figured  
under the name of *Geranium tomentosum*, by Mr. ANDREWS, in  
his *Botanist's Repository*, pl. 115; but as our plant has been long  
ago described and figured by JACQUIN, in his *Icones plantarum*  
*rariorum*, who has called it PELARGONIUM *tomentosum*, and the  
same has been adopted by WILLDENOW, in his new edition of  
the *Species Plantarum*; it is become necessary to correct the  
vulgar appellation, in order to adhere to a name under which  
it has been already published.

It forms a large bushy shrub, but the branches being brittle  
and the tops heavy, is very apt to be broken and disfigured  
by the wind. It is not remarkable for the beauty of its  
flowers, and the odour is too strong to be pleasant to many  
persons, though to others it is very agreeable, much resembling  
Penny-Royal.







N<sup>o</sup> 519



Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent June 1. 1801. F. Sanford sculp.

LILIUM PHILADELPHICUM. PHILADELPHIAN  
LILY.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-petala, campanulata: linea longitudinali nectarifera.  
*Caps.* valvulis pilo cancellato connexis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LILIUM *philadelphicum* foliis verticillatis floribus erectis, corolla campanulata: petalis unguiculatis. *Spec. Pl.* 435. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 431. *Miller Icon. Plant.* t. 165. f. 1.

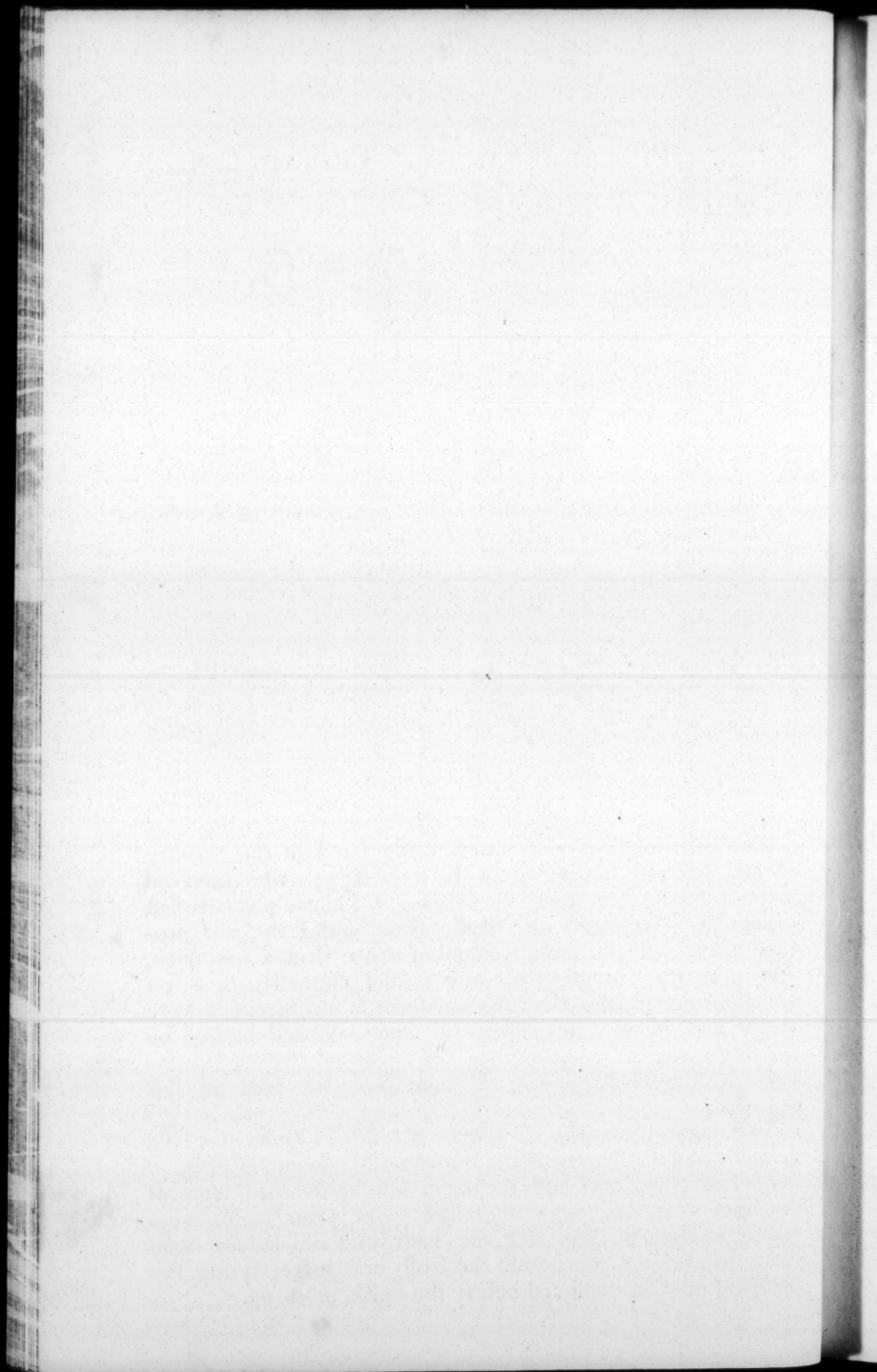
The Philadelphian Lily was first cultivated in this country by Mr. PHILIP MILLER, in the year 1757, who received roots of it from Mr. JOHN BARTRAM of Philadelphia, its first discoverer. Its bulbs are small, white, and scaly, and produce each a single stem, somewhat more than a foot high, bearing at the summit two flowers, and clothed with a few whorls of entire lanceolate leaves, which in our specimen were longer and more reflexed than as described and figured by Mr. MILLER.

It flowers in July, but produces no ripe seed in this country.

The same treatment is proper for this Lily as for the *Lilium Catesbæi*, figured in the Botanical Magazine, pl. 259.

MILLER says, that both these are less hardy than some of the other sorts, and ought therefore to be protected in very severe winters by covering the beds with old tan or coal-ashes, to preserve them from the frost, and in the spring this covering may be removed before the bulbs shoot up.







N<sup>o</sup> 520



Edwards del. 57. W. Curtis sculp. No. 520. Crescent June 1. 1861. P. 18. 18. 18. 18.

MORÆA SPIRALIS. SPIRAL-FLOWERED  
MORÆA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* submonopetala 6-partita inæqualis: laciniis erectis.  
*Stigmata* 3 petaliformia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

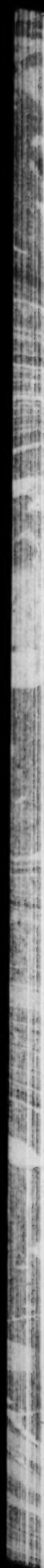
MORÆA *spiralis* caule compresso articulato multifloro,  
foliis ensiformibus erectis, floribus axillaribus.  
*Linn. Suppl.* 99.

MORÆA *spiralis* scapo compresso articulato, foliis erectis, flo-  
ribus alternis subsecundis. *Sp. Pl. edit. Willdenow,*  
1. 240. *Thunberg. Diff. No. 2. Prod. p. 10.*

As this is undoubtedly the same plant which THUNBERG has called MORÆA *Spiralis*, we rather continue the name than attempt any innovation, which is at least much better deferred till the whole family shall undergo a revision. It certainly has but little affinity with several of the other species of *Moræa*, and WILLDENOW has questioned whether it should not be referred to *Aristea*: it seems however to differ in too many essential points from the *ARISTEA cyanea* to admit of their being united.

The root is stringy, the leaves ensiform and erect; the scape simple, erect, near a foot high, two-edged, jointed, slightly twisted; the spatha two-valved, entire; the flowers alternate, with short peduncles, and mostly directed one way; the corolla consists of six equal petals, which expand evenly, are white within with a purple base and become transparent between the veins as they decline; when they close, they twist round one another in a curious manner; the style is longer than the stamens, and terminates in three fringed stigmas of a bright purple colour. THUNBERG probably described the stigma as simple and villous, from examining it at too early a stage before it was expanded. Our figure was drawn from a specimen which flowered in April last at Mr. WOODFORD's, at Belmont-House, Vauxhall. It is a native of the Cape, and requires the same treatment as the *ARISTEA cyanea*.









OROBUS VERNUS. EARLY-FLOWERING  
OROBUS or BITTER-VETCH.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Stylus linearis. Cal. basi obtusus: laciniis superioribus profundioribus brevioribus.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

OROBUS *vernus* foliis pinnatis ovatis, stipulis semisagittatis integerrimis, caule simplici. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 661. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 38.*

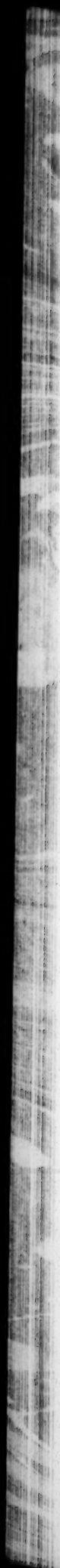
OROBUS *sylvaticus purpureus vernus. Baub. Pin. 351.*

OROBUS *venetus. Blue upright everlasting Pease. Park. Parad. p. 337. f. 13.*

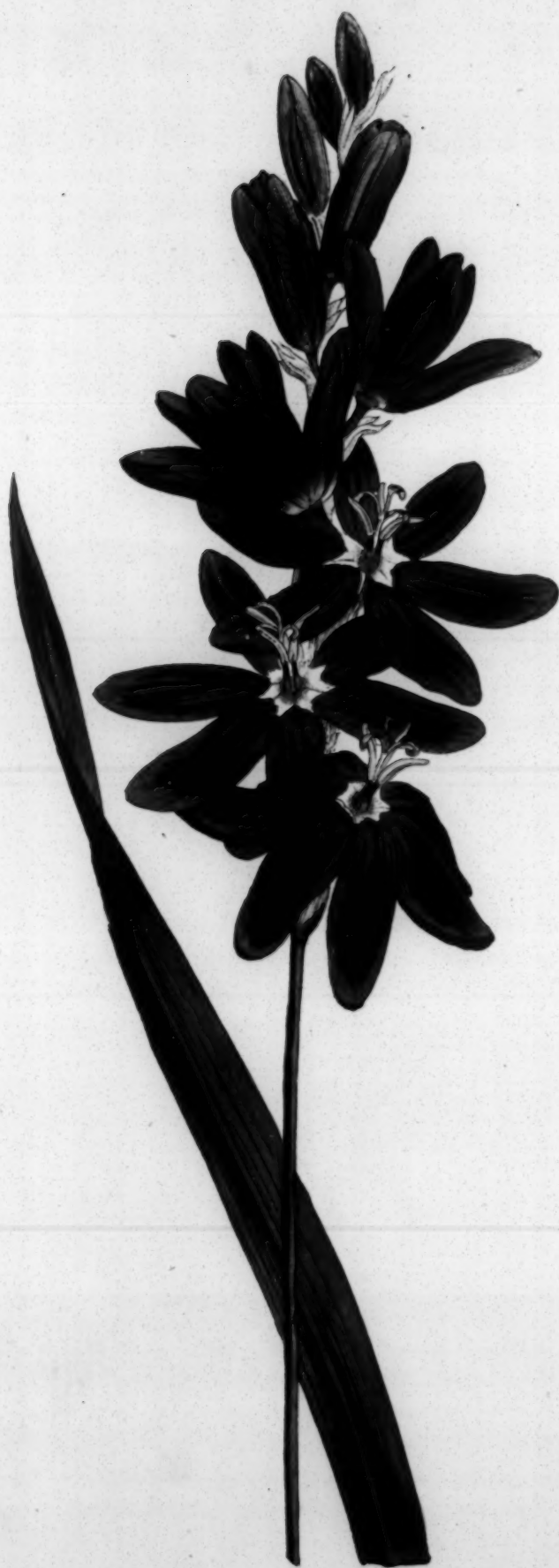
The *OROBUS vernus* is a hardy perennial, a native of Switzerland and Germany, growing to about the height of a foot, or a foot and a half, and producing numerous shewy flowers in spikes, at first of a bright purple colour, afterwards blue, frequently, but not in all situations, succeeded by seed-vessels, sparingly productive of seeds; the fertility of the plant in this respect depends as much on the favourableness of the season as on soil and situation; for the cold Easterly winds which frequently prevail in April, when this plant is in blossom, not only mar its beauty, but render it unfruitful; hence it is often necessary on these occasions, to cover it with a hand-glass if growing in the open border, or to remove it into the greenhouse if kept in a pot; but by gentle forcing we guard against all accidents of weather, and may thus possess it in the greatest perfection.

It is usually propagated by parting its roots in Autumn, or early in the Spring; may also be raised from seeds, which we should be careful to gather in time; prefers a soil moderately stiff and moist, and a sheltered situation.









IXIA PATENS. SPREADING-FLOWERED OR  
CRIMSON IXIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita campanulata regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *patens*; tubo filiformi, limbo campanulato-patente: laciniis oblongis, filamentis coarctatis erectis, stigmatibus laciniis antheras subæquantibus. *Gawler Ensat. African. inedit.*

IXIA *patens* foliis subensiformibus glabris, racemo terminali, corollis campanulatis patulis: laciniis alternis angustioribus, filamentis erectis. *Aiton Hort. Kew. t. 1. p. 59.*

IXIA *aristata.* *Schneev. Icon. tab. 32.*

IXIA *flaccida.* *Salisb. prodrom. 35.*

IXIA *concolor.* *Ibid. 36.* } an hujus varietates?

IXIA *conica.* *Ibid. 36.* }

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In this very numerous family, in which even the limits of the genus are as yet far from being well ascertained, there is often great difficulty in tracing out the synonyms of preceding authors. In this instance we acknowledge ourselves entirely indebted to JOHN BELLENDEN GAWLER, Esq. from whose labours we may soon expect to see this difficult subject elucidated, as he is about to publish a new arrangement of the natural order of Ensatæ.

This



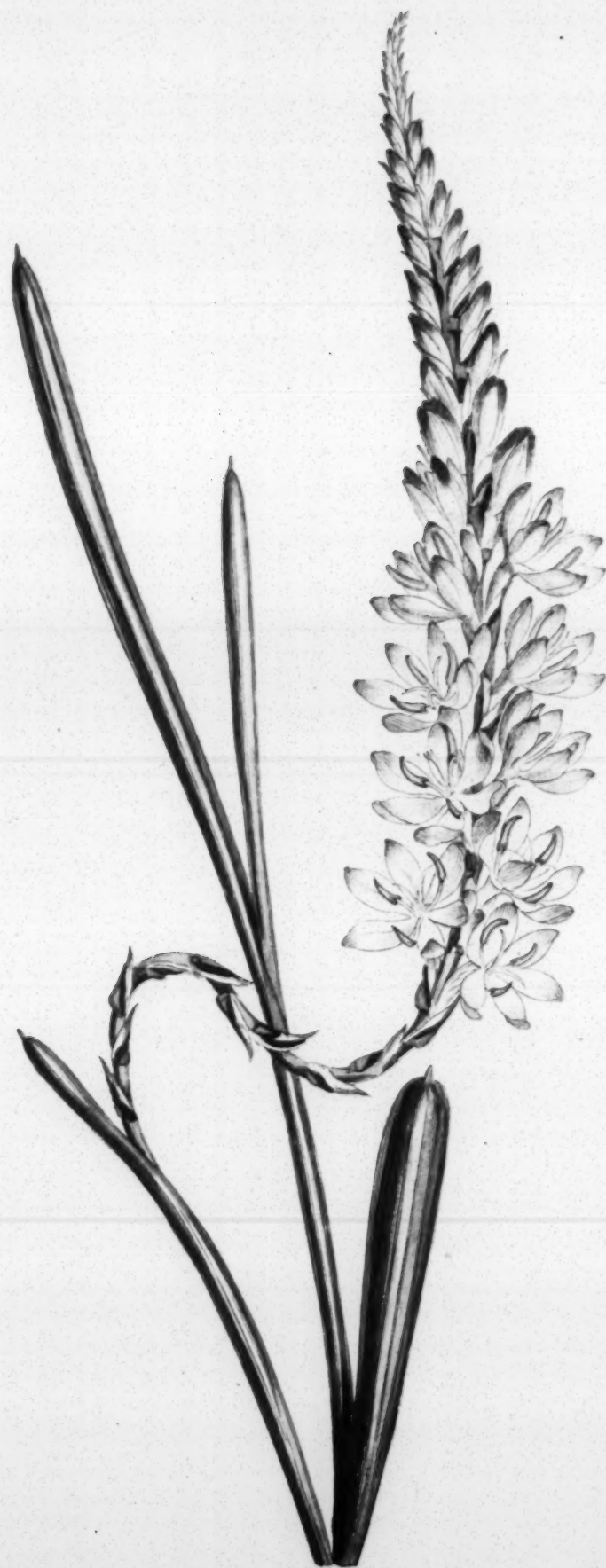
This very showy *Ixia*, the brilliancy of whose flowers it is impossible to imitate by art, is a native of the Cape, and has been of late years frequently imported from Holland by the name of *IXIA kermesina*; but was, as we are informed by Mr. AITON, first introduced into this country by the late Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN in the year 1779.

It varies much in the breadth and length of the segments of the limb, and in colour from a deep crimson to a light vermillion; in the length and breadth of the leaves, which are sometimes nearly lanceolate, at others linear-ensiform, sometimes nearly equal to the stem, sometimes not half the length. Some varieties have, as in our figure, a small greenish star at the base, in others the colour is uniform. All are scentless and flower nearly at the same time. It varies also much in the number of flowers, and the scape is sometimes simple, at others a little branched.

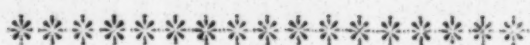
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IXIA FISTULOSA. HOLLOW-LEAVED IXIA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOCYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita campanulata regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *fistulosa*; foliis teretibus fistulosis obtusissimis innocue mucronatis, scapo flexuoso, floribus spicatis distichis.

IXIA *teretifolia*. Herbar. Banks.

GLADIOLUS *fistulosus* spica disticha foliis teretibus fistulosis. Jacq. Hort. Schoenbr. tom. 1. tab. 16.

The IXIA *fistulosa* of the Botanist's repository having been already figured by JACQUIN, and called *radiata*, ought to retain that name\*; we therefore feel ourselves at liberty to adopt this, although for a very different plant. We have rather ranked it with Ixia than Gladiolus, because of the near affinity it bears to the IXIA *spicata* and plantaginea of WILLDENOW, which is so great as to require seeing them all in a living state to determine whether the three are really distinct or merely varieties of each other. It agrees too with the character of this genus in the regularity of the corolla, and in not having the filaments and style bent down as in Gladiolus.

It grows from a small round bulb, which is covered with a brown fibrous coat; the leaves are perfectly smooth, round,

\* Vide Recensio Plant. Reposit. Botanic. No. 4.

inflated,



inflated, larger towards the end, very obtuse, with a small soft point, or mucro; the scape is a great way enclosed in the sheathing leaves, the flowering part only being protruded, which generally bends down and then rises as in the figure. The flowers form an imbricated distich spike, are without scent, and arise from a spathe of three valves. In the lower part of the spike, and sometimes for the whole length, no flowers are produced, but a small bulb is contained in the outer valve of the spathe, of the size and form of a grain of oat, which JACQUIN considered as an abortient flower enclosed in the internal valves of the spathe; but Mr. GAWLER having planted these bodies they all grew, which proves them to be real bulbs.

The *IXIA fistulosa* is a native of the Cape of Good-Hope, and that from which our figure was drawn was imported from thence by ED. WOODFORD, Esq. in whose collection it flowered in June 1800. It has been also imported by Mr. GRIMWOOD, Nurseryman, at Brompton; and the specimen preserved in the Herbarium of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, marked *IXIA teretifolia*, flowered at Mr. MALCOLM's, at Stockwell, in 1791.

It seems to be rather shy of flowering, being apt to produce bulbs instead of flowers; by these, however, as the experiment of Mr. GAWLER shews, it may be readily propagated.

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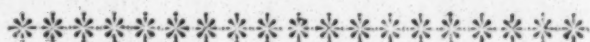
S. Edwards del.

Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. C. & J. Co. July 1. 1847.

F. Sanger sculp.



PELARGONIUM PULCHELLUM. NONESUCH  
PELARGONIUM OR CRANE'S-BILL.



*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus: lacinia suprema desinente in tubulum capillarem nectariferum secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala irregularis. *Filamenta* 10 inæqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) castrata. *Fruſtus* 5-coccus rostratus: rostra spiralia: introrsum barbata.

*Specific Character.*

PELARGONIUM *pulchellum*; subacaule, scapo diviso, foliis oblongis lobato-pinnatifidis, petiolis alatis.

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For this hitherto undescribed species of Pelargonium we are indebted to Mr. Alderman HIBBERT, in whose garden at Clapham-Common the choicest gifts of Flora are cultivated on a most magnificent scale. Not less with a view to the promotion of the science of Botany, than the gratification of his own taste and the insuring a supply of rare plants, this gentleman was induced, at his own expence, to send a collector to the Cape of Good Hope, who, amongst many others, sent home this beautiful one, which flowered in the stove at Clapham in April last. It is particularly distinguished from all its congeners by the winged footstalks; these wings are of a more firm and rigid texture than the rest of the leaf, and as this perishes they change to a brown colour, become more erect, and, like a bunch of small holly leaves, protect the crown of the root from being browsed, a circumstance we learned from the examination of a dried specimen sent by Mr. MASSON, and preserved in the Herbarium of Sir JOSEPH BANKS.

The



The whole plant is hairy and smells slightly of Tanfy.

It has only five fertile stamens, as is, we believe, common to most, if not all, the turnip and tuberous-rooted species. These likewise differ from the caulescent species, in that the flower-buds do not nod, but rise out of the involucre erect before they open. Its seed-vessels are deflected. It is a usual circumstance with most of the genus to have a joint at the base of the proper flower-stalk more remarkable in some species than in others. We were at first much struck with observing this joint in our plant to be situated from one-third to nearly half the space between the base and the flower; but in the native specimen we find this is not the case, and are therefore inclined to impute it to the heat of the stove. In the same collection we perceived another *Pelargonium*, in many respects resembling this, with white flowers, but whether it be a distinct species or merely a variety we cannot at present determine.

It is to be treated as one of the tenderer sorts.

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ANTIRRHINUM TRIORNITHOPHORUM. THREE-  
BIRD-BEARING SNAP-DRAGON.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Corollæ* basis deorsum prominens, nectarifera.  
*Caps.* 2-ocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTIRRHINUM *triornithophorum*, foliis quaternis [ternisque]  
lanceolatis, caule erecto ramoso, floribus  
[ternis] pedunculatis. *Spec. Pl.* 853.

LINARIA Americana maxima, purpureo flore. *Herman.*  
*Lugdb.* 377.

LINARIA flore purpureo Americana. *Riv. mon.* t. 84.  
*fig. bona.*

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It is rather surprising that this ANTIRRHINUM, the most showy perhaps of the whole genus, though apparently neither particularly tender nor difficult of propagation, should be almost unknown in this country\*; notwithstanding it was cultivated by Professor HERMAN, in the Botanic Garden at Leyden, more than a century since. The Professor remarks, that it has a creeping root, by which it diffuses itself widely, and puts forth fresh shoots every year, by which we may understand, that it is sufficiently hardy to bear the Dutch winters; he tells us also, that it grows to the height of a man. Kept in a pot and treated

\* It is not mentioned in the Kew Catalogue; we find, however, that it was in Dr. FOTHERGILL's Garden at Upton, in the year 1779.



as a greenhouse plant, it rises with several stems, three or four feet in length, and continues to flower during great part of the Summer, but produces no seed. The leaves grow in whorls of three, four, or five, but generally three at the upper part. The flowers constantly grow by threes upon erect peduncles, to which they are attached nearly horizontally with their mouths turned towards one another, so as to form a striking resemblance to three birds, from whence the name of *triornithophorum*, or *three-bird-bearing*. It has been for some years cultivated in the Royal Garden at Kew, but we do not know of its having yet found its way into any other collection except that of EDWARD WOODFORD, Esq at Vauxhall, from whence our drawing was made. It is a native of North-America, and of Portugal; and from what is remarked above, might probably be better treated as a hardy herbaceous perennial. It may be increased by cuttings or parting the roots.

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CORNUS FLORIDA. GREAT-FLOWERED  
CORNEL, or DOGWOOD.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Involucrum* 4-phyllum sæpius. *Petala* supera 4. *Drupa* nucleo biloculari.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CORNUS *florida*, arborea, involucro maximo: foliolis obcordatis [potius apice indentatis.] *Spec. Pl.* 171.  
*Schmidt. Arb.* 2. p. 6. t. 62.

CORNUS mas *Virginiana*. *Catesb. Carolin.* t. 27.

In the temperate regions of North-America this tree is much spoken of for its beauty, rising from ten to twenty feet in height, agreeable in its foliage, and covered in the Spring and early part of the Summer with a profusion of white or sometimes rose-coloured flowers; nor does it want beauty even in the gloomy months of Winter, from the quantity of red berries which it bears, and which at that season afford sustenance to the finest warbler of the woods of America, the celebrated mocking bird (*Turdus Orpheus*) emphatically called in the Indian language, the Hundred-Tongued Bird.

The flowers, which are not really such, but are in fact an involucrum, in the bosom of which lie the small and, in appearance, insignificant flowers, begin to come out before the leaves; but, as they expand or rather increase slowly (for CATESBY tells us, that they are fully formed when they first come out not larger than a sixpence, but increase gradually in size to the breadth of the hand) the tree is in perfect foliage before they arrive at their full growth. The leaves of the involucrum would hardly have been called obcordate had LINNÆUS had an opportunity of seeing them in a living state; they approach to this shape by an indentation at the very point of the leaf, as if the four points had been nipped together whilst in the bud, a form which the skill of our draughtsman has enabled him to express far better than has been done by any preceding artist.

It



It is a tree of slow growth, and in Europe has, we believe, rarely arrived to any very considerable size. That which afforded the subject of our present figure is, perhaps, almost the only one in this country that can be said nearly to rival those of its native soil. It grows in the Duke of MARLBOROUGH'S garden at Sion-Hill, is about sixteen feet high, and spreads at least eighteen, has a straight trunk about six feet in length before it branches, measuring two feet in circumference a yard from the ground; the bark much resembles an elm of the same size. This beautiful tree has flowered freely for many years past, but unfortunately produces no fruit. Its age is unknown, but as we have evidence of its being cultivated at Chelsea by MILLER, in 1739, it is probable that its origin may not be of much later date. We are much obliged to Mr. WHITMAN, his Grace's Gardener, for sending us notice of this tree, and favouring us with specimens and with the above dimensions.

“ It is most certainly propagated by seeds sent from Virginia, which should be sown immediately after their arrival, in boxes or pans of sandy garden mould, and covered with wet moss, to prevent the earth from drying, and placed where they may be protected from frost. These precautions are the more necessary, as the seed will lie in the ground till the second or third year before they germinate; and as the young plants generally come up the latter-end of Summer, they are then in too tender a state to resist the frost without some covering. A shady and sheltered situation promotes its growth and secures its preservation.”  
*Schmidt Oester Baumzucht.*

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N<sup>o</sup> 527



*S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>t</sup>. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1801. E. Sarjōm sculp.*

ZINNIA ELEGANS. VIOLET-COLOURED  
ZINNIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* paleaceum. *Pappus* aristis 2 erectis. *Cal.* ovato-cylindricus, imbricatus. *Flosculi* 5-10 radii persistentes integri.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ZINNIA *elegans*, foliis amplexicaulibus, floribus pedunculatis, hermaphroditorum seminibus brevissime mucronatis. *Jacq. Icon. rar.* 589. *Coll.* 5. 152.

ZINNIA *violacea*, foliis ovato-acutis sessilibus subconnatis, palearum apicibus fimbriato-serratis. *Cavan. Hisp.* 1. 57. t. 81. *And. Bot. Rep.* 1. 55.

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JACQUIN having described this ZINNIA in his *Collectanea*, and published a figure of it in his *Icones* before that of CAVANILLES, his name of ZINNIA *elegans* has the right of priority, and we of course adopt it.

It is a native of Mexico, and, being a tender annual, can only be raised from seeds, which should be sown in the Spring on a hot-bed, and by the latter-end of May should be set abroad in large pots, or may be planted out in the open border, where from its size and the beauty of its flowers, it will continue to make a conspicuous figure till destroyed by the frost.









PHLOX OVATA. OVATE-LEAVED PHLOX,  
OR LYCHNIDEA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* hypocrateriformis. *Filamenta* inæqualia. *Stigma* 3-fidum.

*Cal.* prismaticus. *Caps.* 3-locularis, 1-sperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PHLOX *ovata*, foliis radicalibus ovatis acutis subcarnosis, corymbis subfastigiatis, corollæ laciniis undulatis retusis.

PHLOX *ovata*, foliis ovatis, floribus solitariis. *Linn. Spec. Plant.* 217. ?

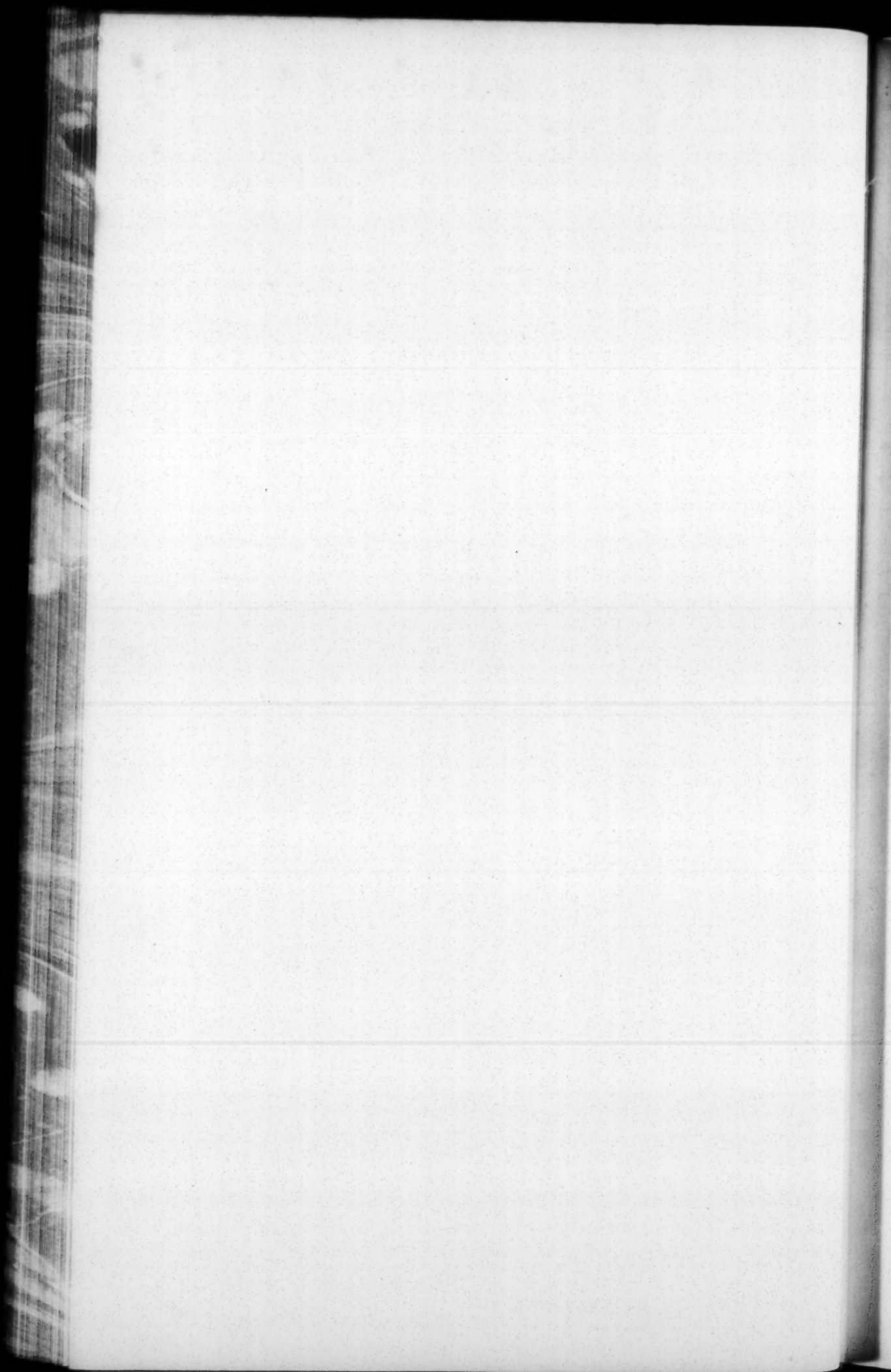
As this species has been some years known in the English gardens under the name of PHLOX *ovata*, and corresponds with the specimen preserved under the same appellation in Sir JOSEPH BANKS'S Herbarium, we do not hesitate to continue it, at least till we shall be certain that the Linnean *ovata* is really a different plant, although it hardly seems probable that culture should make such a change as to convert a naturally solitary flower into so large a panicle.

The leaves of the stalk vary very much in breadth, and are sometimes lanceolate rather than ovate, but the radical leaves, especially those of the young shoots which are pulled out from the root after the plant has done flowering, always preserve their character. The flowers nod on their first coming out. The whole plant is perfectly smooth.

It is a native of North-America, and, though generally considered as a greenhouse plant, appears to be a hardy herbaceous perennial, and we observed, that when treated as such at Messrs. WHITLEY'S and Co. where it is planted in the open border in a soil consisting chiefly of a sandy loam, it thrives better than under any other management, the roots sending forth very vigorous shoots at a considerable distance from the parent plant.

Our drawing was made some years ago from a specimen which flowered in the Botanic Garden at Brompton, since which time it is become much more common. It may be esteemed one of the handsomest of the genus; is easily propagated by parting the roots, thrives best in a sandy loam, and although sufficiently hardy to resist the cold of our ordinary winters, it may be safest to give some pots of it the shelter of a greenhouse or of a melon frame.







13529



*S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1801. F. Sanford sculp.*

MELASTOMA MALABATHRICA, CINNAMON-LEAVED  
MELASTOMA, or BLACK STRAWBERRY-TREE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus campanulatus. *Petal.* 5-calyci inserta. *Bacc.*  
5-locularis, calyce obvoluta.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MELASTOMA *malabathrica*; foliis integerrimis 5-nerviis  
lanceolato-ovatis scabris. *Spec. Plant. ed.*  
*Willdenow*, 2. 592. *Martin Miller's Dict. n.*  
10. *Flor. Zeylan.* 171. *Burm. Zeyl.* 155. t. 73.  
*Ind.* 104.

KEDALI. *Rheed Malabar.* 4. 87. t. 42.

FRAGARIUS *niger.* *Rumph. Amboyn.* 4. p. 137. t. 72.

It is singular, that of this very numerous genus, of which eighty-five species are enumerated by WILLDENOW, not one should be found in the Kew Catalogue. Several of them have been introduced of late years; but, of all that we have seen, this is the handsomest, and is otherwise interesting, as being the one from which the name of the genus was framed by Professor BURMAN. This signifies black mouth, a name given to it by the vulgar, from its effect on the mouths of the children who ate of the fruit, which is filled with a black pulp. Being a native of Ceylon and other parts of the East-Indies, it must with us, always require to be kept in a stove, where it forms a handsome shrub.

Our figure was taken from a fine plant which flowered this Summer at Mr. Alderman HIBBERT'S, at Clapham-Common.



ASTORIA, MAY 1, 1881. L. J. BROWN, JR.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS. DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours truly,  
L. J. BROWN, JR.

Very respectfully,  
L. J. BROWN, JR.

R.

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE  
SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF CLATSOP, OREGON,  
MAY 1, 1881.



N<sup>o</sup> 530



*J. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Gov. Crescent Sep. 1. 1811. B. Langdon sculp.*

ATRAGENE ALPINA, var. AUSTRIACA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* o. *Cor.* duplex petalis numerosis exterioribus majoribus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ATRAGENE *alpina*; scandens, foliis biternatis ferratis acuminatis, petalis exterioribus quaternis interioribus spathulatis. *Spec. Pl. edit. Willdenow*, 2. 1285.

ATRAGENE *alpina* foliis duplicato-ternatis ferratis, petalis exterioribus quaternis. *Spec. Pl.* 764. *Jacq. Austr.* 1. 241.

ATRAGENE *clematides*. *Crantz. Fasc. 2.* 1. 5.

ATRAGENE *austriaca* foliis duplicato-ternatis ferratis; caule fruticoso scandente. *Scop. Carn.* 1. 387.

CLEMATIS *alpina* geraniifolia. *Pluk. Phyt.* 1. 84. f. 7. *Morif. Hist.* 3. f. 15. 1. 2. f. ult.

CLEMATIS *cruciata alpina*. *Ponce Bald.* 335.

The ATRAGENE *alpina* from Siberia and that from Austria, if not distinct species, are certainly permanent varieties. Our plant is undoubtedly the Austrian kind, and was first introduced to this country by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman at Hackney, who raised it from seeds sent from Crane above fourteen years ago, and in his garden it has flowered freely for several years past, as also in some others to which it has been extended. Our figure was taken this Summer from a plant in the possession of Mrs. WRIGHT.

The above synonyms appear to us to belong to this variety, although it is possible they may refer to more than one sort, as the authors do not in every respect agree.

It

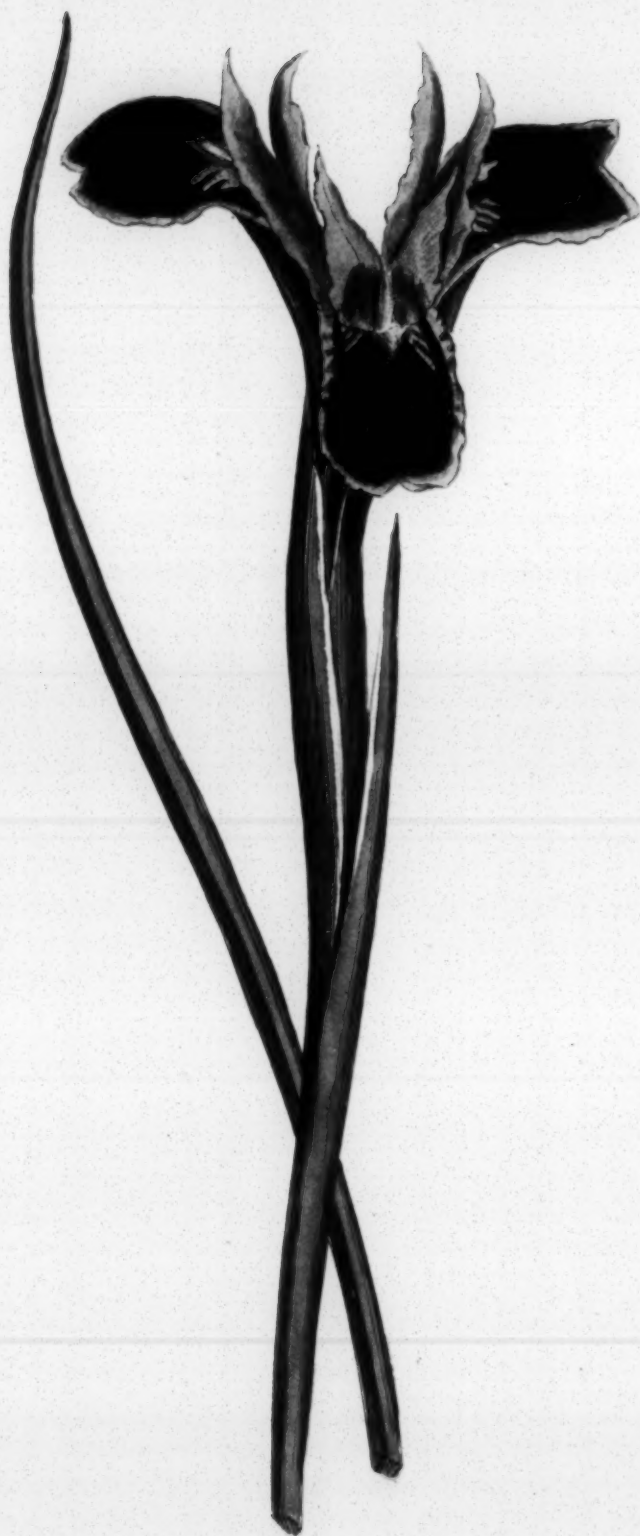


It branches from the very bottom into several slender stalks several feet in length, which entwine round one another and whatever support comes in their way, where they are held fast by the footstalks of the leaves, which, after these decay, become woody, and continue to perform the office of clasps. The stalks are truly sarmentous, the internodes being perfectly naked. At equal distances of about four inches, the leaves and flowers spring from the same bud. These gemmæ are generally opposite, consist of several imbricated persistent squamæ, the centre ones larger, membranous, and of a brown colour. It may be considered as an involucre, from the bosom of which grow usually two petioles and a peduncle bearing a solitary nodding flower. The petioles are an inch and half long, smooth, or, if examined with a lens, slightly pubescent, and divide into three branches, of which the centre one is the longest, each bearing a ternate leaf. The leaflets, as in most of the genus, are subject to vary considerably in shape, but in general the three terminal ones are distinct, ovate, acute, and more or less deeply serrated, the lateral leaflets frequently run all three into one; all are smooth, but veiny on the under side. The peduncle is longer than the leaves and straight, bearing the flower nodding and the seeds erect. In the axilla of the petioles the new gemmæ are formed. By this arrangement, and the persistent petioles, the old knots become very large and intricate. The outer corolla consists of four large petals of a fine blue colour with a white edge, are ovate, acute, and covered on the outside, especially at the margins, with a fine down. The inner petals are in fact nothing more than enlarged barren filaments; and therefore the separation of this genus from CLEMATIS, appears to us, in this instance at least, to be neither natural nor necessary. The plume of the seed is a bushy tail of long white hairs, but is neither secund, as represented in JACQUIN'S figure, nor distich, as described by WILLDENOW.

It is propagated by seeds only, at least the experienced cultivator who introduced it, has not yet been able to succeed by any other mode. Is perfectly hardy, bearing the severest frosts of our climate without injury.



N<sup>o</sup> 531



*S. Edwards del. Fide by W. Curtis, S.<sup>c</sup> Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1861. F. Sanyon radp.*

IRIS TUBEROSA. SNAKE'S-HEAD IRIS, or  
VELVET FLOWER-DE-LUCE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Cor. 6-partita : laciniis alternis reflexis. *Stigmata* petaliformia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS *tuberosa* ; imberbis foliis tetragonis. *Thunb. Diff. n. 43. Spec. Plant. edit. Willdenow, 1. 240. Martin Miller's Dict. n. 47. Swert Floril. t. 36.*

IRIS *tuberosa*, folio anguloso. *Bauh. Pin. 40. Moris. Hist. 2. p. 348. f. 4. t. 5. f. 1. Lobel. Hist. 51. figura melior. Dod. Stirp. 249. fig. eadem. Gerard. emac. 103. eadem. Park. Parad. p. 188. t. 185. f. 6.*

HERMODACTYLUS folio quadrangulo. *Tourn. Cor. 50.*

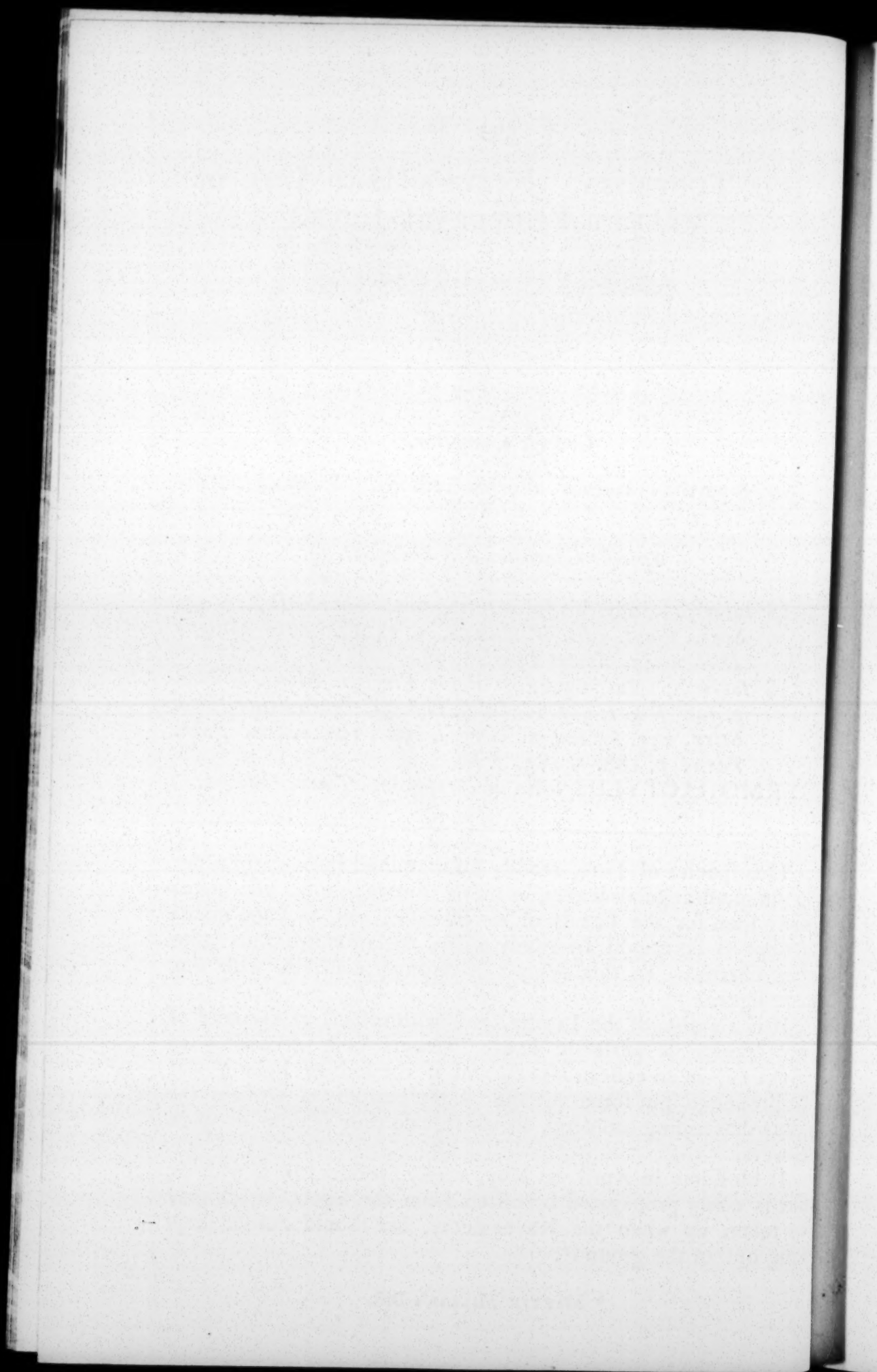
This species of IRIS, readily distinguished from every other by its quadrangular leaves, is more remarkable for the singularity than for the beauty of its flowers ; yet, to some minds not apt to be caught by gaudy attire, these sombre tints have their charms. In this respect it strongly contrasts with our next figure.

It is a native of the Levant, and with respect to the cold of our climate is perfectly hardy, flowers best, according to MILLER, in an eastern aspect, and if the soil be light it will be proper to put some rubbish at the bottom to prevent the roots descending too deep, in which case they seldom produce flowers.

It blossoms in April or May, rarely produces seed with us, but is easily propagated by offsets from the roots, which may be taken up when the leaves decay, but should not be kept long out of the ground\*.

\* MARTIN MILLER'S Dict.









[ 532 ]

FERRARIA TIGRIDIA. MEXICAN FERRARIA,  
OR TIGER-FLOWER.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Spatha* 2-phylla. *Cal.* o. *Petala* 6. 3-externis latioribus.  
*Stylus* 1. *Capf.* 3-loculari infera.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

FERRARIA *Tigridia*; foliis plicatis, corollis lato-urceolatis:  
laciniis interioribus depresso-intersectis.

FERRARIA *pavonia*; caule simplici flexuoso, foliis equi-  
tantibus ensiformibus nervosis, petalis planis:  
interioribus duplo brevioribus panduriformibus.  
*Spec. Pl. edit. Willdenow, v. 3. p. 581.*

FERRARIA *pavonia*. *Linn. Suppl. 407. Cav. Diff. p. 343.*  
*t. 189. Larmarek Encyclop. v. 2. p. 453. 2.*

TIGRIDIA *Jussieu. Gen. p. 57.*

MORÆA *pavonia. Thunb. Moræa, 14, 20.*

OCOLOXOCHITL seu flore tigris. *Hern. nov. Pl. Amer.*  
*Hist. tab. 276. Gerard. emac. 122. 2. Encyclop.*  
*Brit. t. 350.*

TIGRIDIS flos an Dracunculi species? *Lob. Obs. 59. Icon.*  
*111. Dod. pempt. 3. p. 421. Swertii Floril. 2.*  
*t. 31. fig. 2. J. Bauh. 2. p. 684. Raii Hist.*  
*1165. J. Theod. de Bry, Florileg. nov. t. 111.*

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Of all the above authors, no one had seen the living plant except HERNANDEZ, who was sent to Mexico as a Physician, by PHILIP II. King of Spain; and his figure, though only a small wooden cut, is more botanically correct than any of the others, not excepting that of CAVANILLES. We are informed  
by



by him that it grew wild about Mexico, and was much cultivated for its excessive beauty and for the medicinal virtues of its root; being, as he terms it, "a frige-facient in fevers, and" also a promoter of fecundity in women." Both HERNANDEZ and M. DE BRANCION, from whom LOBEL derived his knowledge of the plant, observe that the root is esculent. All the other old authors appear to have borrowed what they have said from these two sources, except perhaps DE BRY, who says he received it (probably meaning the drawing) from CASPAR BAUHIN. The author of this figure, though it was published before the Rome edition of the Mexican history, appears to have had access to the drawing of HERNANDEZ, as the form of the flower is the same, only four roots are crowded together. The more modern authors seem to have made their descriptions and figures from no other authority except a dried specimen in the possession of JUSSIEU. That of MUTIS, cited by the younger LINNÆUS, we have not seen, and has not, we believe, been as yet published.

For the possession of this superb flower, this country, and perhaps Europe, is indebted to ELLIS HODGSON, Esq. of Everton, near Liverpool, with whom it flowered and produced ripe seeds about five years ago. From this gentleman, seeds were communicated to Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, and by them it has been dispersed among other Nurserymen. There is little fear but that it will soon become very common, as it flowers freely, produces seeds in abundance, and may be likewise increased by offsets from the roots. It has no scent, but in splendid beauty it appears to us, at least when assisted by rarity and singularity, to surpass every competitor; we lament that this too affords our fair countrywomen another lesson, how extremely fugacious is this loveliness of form; born to display its glory but for a few hours, it literally melts away.

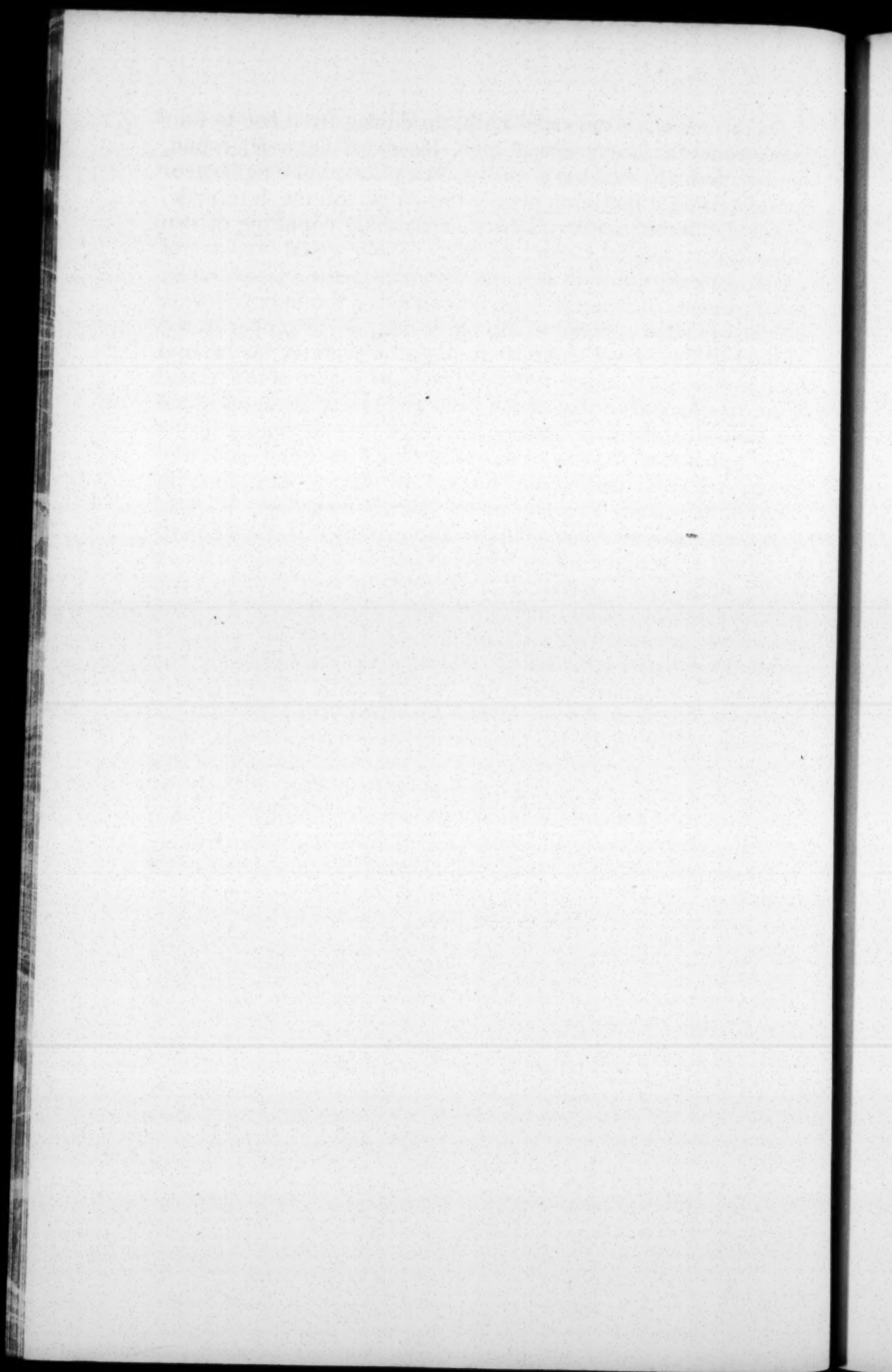
By the alteration made by WILLDENOW in the generic character of FERRARIA, this may be included; but the trivial name of *pavonia*, injudiciously adopted from a supposed resemblance to the *IRIS pavonia*, figured by JACQUIN (not the *IRIS pavonia* of the Botanical Magazine) is totally inadmissible, the colours being in no respect similar to those of the peacock; we have, therefore, as nearly as could be done in one word, restored the original name. We have an additional motive to do so from the consideration, that should it be hereafter thought necessary to make it a distinct genus from FERRARIA, the name of TIGRIDIA, already applied by JUSSIEU, would undoubtedly be given it.

DESC.

DESC. *Root*, a tunicated bulb, producing from one to four stems about a foot and half high, somewhat flexuose, round, jointed, smooth, bearing at each joint a plicated oblong-lanceolate leaf from a sheathing petiole the length of the internode, and at the summit an involucre, apparently consisting of two lanceolate, ancipital, conduplicate, nearly equal valves, of which the exterior is in fact the common spathe or involucre, and embraces the interior with its contents; the interior valve, which is exactly opposed to the outer one, is the proper spathe of the first flower and embraces it, together with the spathes and flowers that are to come in succession; the spathe of the second flower is opposed to that of the first, and placed between it and the pedicel of the first flower; and so of the rest, every spathe being opposed to the one of the preceding flower and embraced by it. These spathes are similar in shape, but diminish progressively and become more membranaceous. *Corolla*, broad-urceolate (but this could not be expressed by the drawing in a front-view of the flower) divided into six segments, of which the three outer are urceolate at the base, expanded above, and reflected at the point; the three inner ones smaller by half, bifurcated, singularly divided into a lower hastate and an upper ovate division by a depressed intersection; the upper division is of the richest scarlet imaginable, variegated by a bright golden yellow. *Filament*, a cuniculated or piped triquetral column. *Antbers*, sessile, erect, bearing their pollen on the outside, conniving at the point, diverging below to admit the exit of the stigmas. *Germen*, obtusely trigonal, three-celled. *Style*, the length of the filamental column, through the hollow of which it passes. *Stigmas*, three, filiform, bifid. *Capsule*, oblong, obtusely trigonal, three-celled. *Seeds*, in double rows in each cell and round.

It is a native of Mexico and Peru, is properly a greenhouse plant, and succeeds best in light mould. Seedlings will flower the second year. It is best to take up the bulbs the latter-end of September or October, and to keep them out of the ground till the Spring\*.

\* In every part of this paper, we have been very much assisted by the liberal communications of JOHN LELLENDEN GAWLER, Esq.







N<sup>o</sup> 533



*S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>o</sup> Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1801 T. Sanson sculp*

WATSONIA ALETROIDES. ALETRIS-LIKE  
WATSONIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Spatha adpressa. Corollæ tubus gracilis: faux cyathiformi-cylindrica: limbus sexpartitus subæqualis vel æqualis. Filamenta tubo adnata à fauce libera. Stigm. 3. gracilia bifida. Caps. rigido-coriacea. Sem. oblongiuscula plurima. Gawler inedit.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

WATSONIA *aletroides*; corollis subcernuis: tubo spatham subæquante: fauce limbi laciniis brevibus ovatis æqualibus fere quadruplo longiore. G.

ANTHOLYZA *alethroides*, Burman. Flor. Cap. Prod. 1. Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst. 11. 77.

GLADIOLUS *tubulosus*. Jacq. Ic. rar. 2. 229 Coll. 4. 153.

GLADIOLUS *merianus*. Thunb. Diff. de Glad. p. 14. n. 12. Prod. 7.

ANTHOLYZA *merianella*. Ait. Kew. 1. p. 67. Curtis's Bot. Mag. 441.

ANTHOLYZA *tubulosa*, varietas flore variegato. Andreæ's Bot. Repos. 174.

The name of *Watsonia* was first given by MILLER, in honour of our friend, the late Sir WILLIAM WATSON, and was adopted by JUSSIEU in that invaluable work his *Genera plantarum*, and will be found to form a very natural genus, sufficiently distinct from *Antholyza*. This very elegant species, which does not appear to have been noticed by WILLDENOW, is readily distinguished from every other by the distinct form of the corolla, which strongly resembles some species of *Aletris*, *Lachenalia*, and *Aloc.* The alternate segments are interior; the bulb is compressed and tunicated. It is very subject to vary, having in one instance a single scape six or eight inches high, with three or four distant, sometimes one-ranked, flowers; in another, a three or four-branched stem two feet high, with a terminal spike of from twenty to thirty closely imbricated distich flowers, and adpressed spikelets in proportion. The same bulb will one year produce pale pink, the next deep crimson, and the following variegated or striped corollas, as in the figure, always scentless. One of these varieties has been already figured in the

the Botanical Magazine, under the name of *ANTHOLYZA merianella*, vid. pl. 441. but the real *ANTHOLYZA merianella* of LINNÆUS, or *GLADIOLUS merianellus* of THUNBERG, is a different plant, having pubescent leaves, fewer in number, nearly sheathing the whole stem, flowers differently formed, with larger and rounder segments, stigmas entire and complicate; and is in fact a *Gladiolus* nearly allied to *GLADIOLUS hirsutus* by leaf, and to *GLADIOLUS Watsonius* by the tubular throat.

As there is a specimen of our plant preserved in Sir JOSEPH BANKS's Herbarium from Kew-Garden, under the name of *ANTHOLYZA merianella*, it is not improbable that this circumstance led Mr. CURTIS into an error, which is no disparagement to his judgment; for such is the confusion prevailing with respect to these plants, that the most learned Botanists acknowledge their inability to determine many of them. This confusion has partly arisen from the difficulty of the subject itself, owing to the great number of new species that have been introduced, which were unknown to LINNÆUS or described by him from dried specimens only, and to the proneness of these plants to vary; but more especially from the carelessness of authors, quoting false synonyms, in the first instance, and heaping blunder upon blunder by copying each other's errors, without sufficiently scrutinizing the descriptions. The fear of adding to this confusion has frequently deterred us from presenting our readers with more of this beautiful tribe, and but for the assistance of Mr. GAWLER, who with infinite labour and skill, has been able to make out all LINNÆUS's and even THUNBERG's species, we should have been tempted to have passed them by in despair.

The description of THUNBERG above quoted is excellent when applied to our plant, but how he came to mistake it for LINNÆUS's *ANTHOLYZA meriana* is not for us to unravel. JACQUIN has given a good figure of one of the varieties, but has erroneously described it as having a three-valved spathe; had he known that it had been already described by BURMAN, he would of course have adopted his name of *aletroides*, which possessing the right of priority, as well as being more descriptive, we consider it a mere act of justice to restore.

Our figure was taken this Summer from a plant which flowered at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kensington. It is of much later introduction than the date assigned to *ANTHOLYZA merianella* in Hort. Kew. which rested upon the supposition of its being the same with *WATSONIA humilis* of MILLER, which it is not. The specimen above mentioned in Sir JOSEPH BANKS's Herbarium bears the date of 1778, which may perhaps be considered as nearly that of its first introduction into this country.









ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO. BROAD-LEAVED  
BIRTHWORT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA HEXANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

Hexagyna. Cal. o. Cor. 1-petala, lingulata, integra. Caps.  
6-locularis infera.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ARISTOLOCHIA *Sipho*; foliis cordatis petiolatis, floribus  
solitariis: limbo trifido æquali, bractea  
ovata, caule volubili frutescente. *Ait.*  
*Kew.* 3. 311. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov.* p. 13.  
t. 7. *Martin's Mill. Dict. a.* 11.

This tree, being a native of North-America, is perfectly hardy, and will grow to a very great height if properly supported; but, as a climber, is not able to support itself. The large cordate leaves, which are of a fine dark green, make a very handsome appearance, and if the branches were trained over an arbour or trellis-work, for which purpose the plant seems peculiarly adapted, would form a canopy impenetrable to the rays of the sun, or moderate rain.

The finest tree of this sort we remember to have seen, is in the garden of the late Dr. PITCAIRN, at Iffington, now in the possession of Mr. WILSON, where it is planted against the front of the greenhouse, to the top of which it ascends, and clothes the pier from bottom to top in a very beautiful manner. The flowers are curiously formed, but, being concealed below the leaves, are not conspicuous. The root and bark have an aromatic flavour. It was first sent over to this country by Mr. JOHN BARTRAM, of Philadelphia, about the year 1763\*.

It rarely ripens its seeds with us, but may be propagated by suckers.

Our figure was drawn from a tree which flowered with Mr. WILLIS, at Battersea-Rise, in June last.

\* AIT. KEW.

[31]

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VIOLA PALMATA. PALMATED VIOLET.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Willd.*

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. *Linn.*

*Generic Character.*

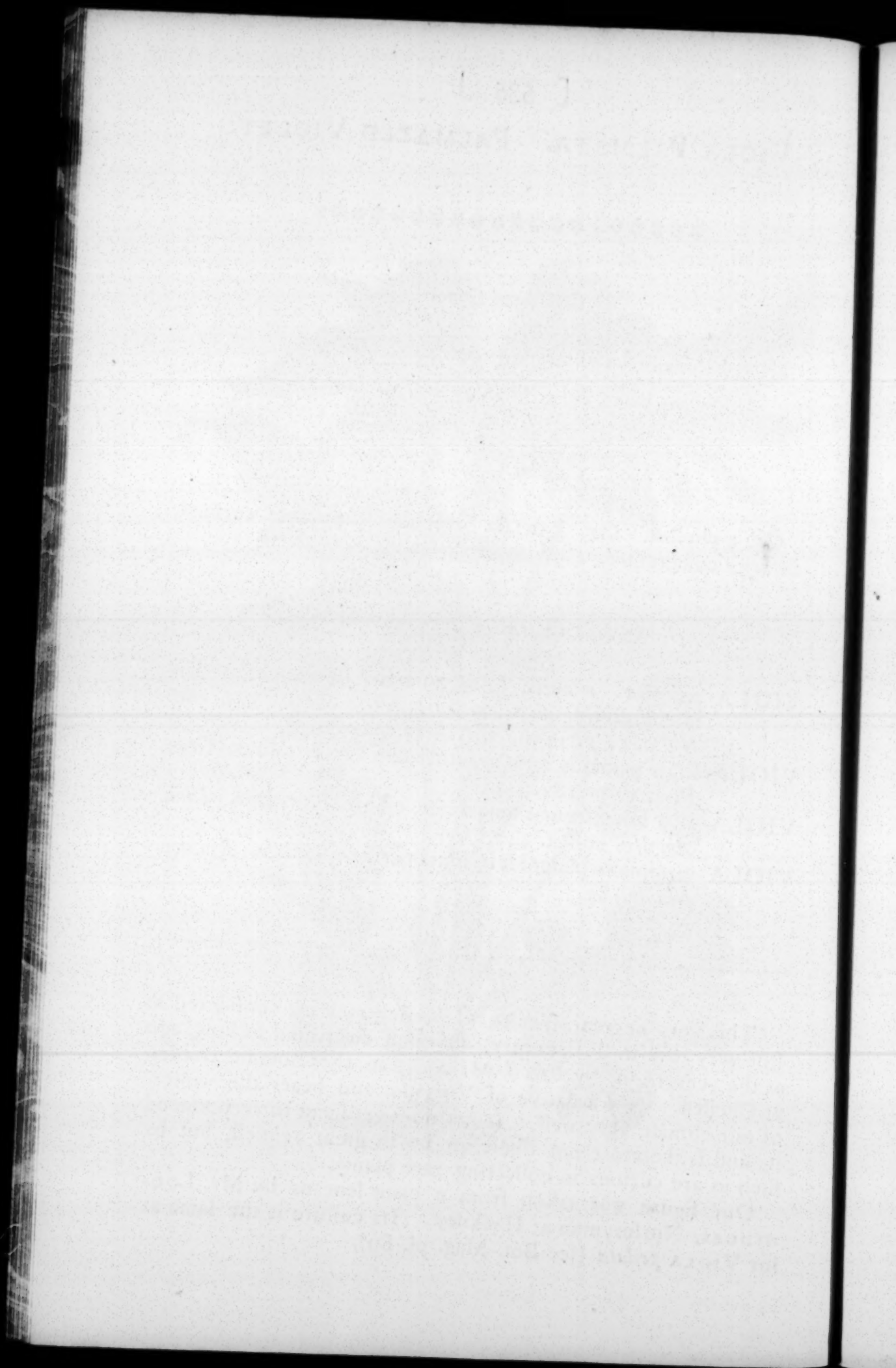
*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala irregularis postice cornuta.  
*Antheræ* cohærentes. *Caps.* supera 3-valvis 1-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- VIOLA *palmata*; acaulis, foliis palmatis quinquelobis dentatis indivisisque. *Gron. Virg.* 135. *Spec. Plant. edit. Willd.* 1. p. 1159. *Ait. Kew.* 3. 286.
- VIOLA foliis palmatis sinuatis, stolonum reniformibus. *Gron. Virg.* 1. p. 182.
- VIOLA alba foliis securis amazoniæ effigie Floridana. *Pluk. Amaltb.* 208. t. 447. f. 9.
- VIOLA virginiana platani fere foliis parvis et incanis. *Ejusdem Mant.* 187.

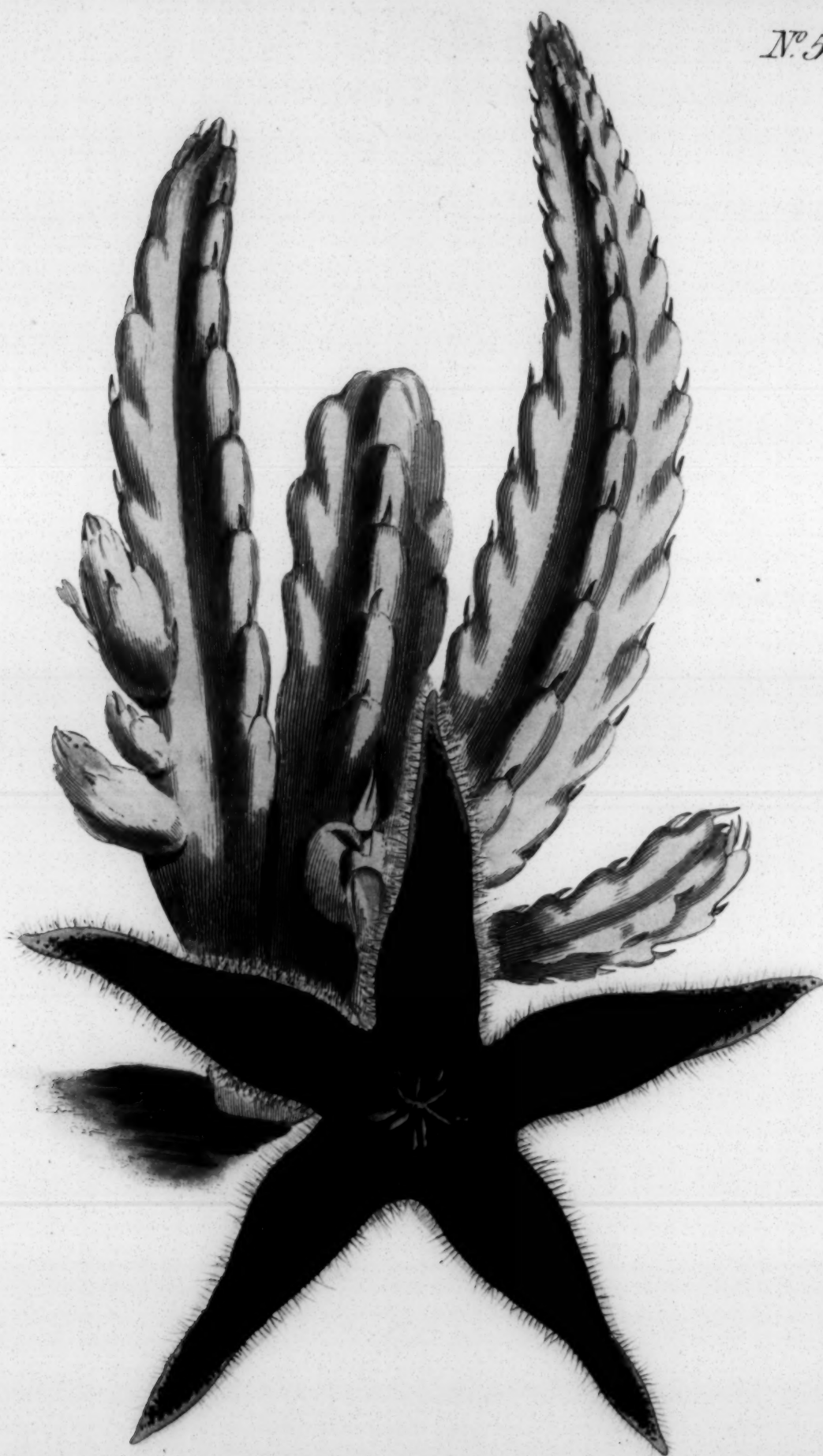
This very singular species of Violet may be considered as still very rare in this country, although cultivated so long ago as the year 1739, by PHIL. MILLER, in the Botanic Garden at Chelsea. It is a native of Virginia, and bears the winters of our climate very well. It has no sweet scent to recommend it, and is therefore not likely to be in great request, but by such as are curious in collecting rare plants.

Our figure was taken from a plant sent us by Mr. LODDICES, Nurseryman at Hackney. Its culture is the same as for VIOLA *pedata* (see Bot. Mag. pl. 89).









J. L. Ward del.

Pub. by W. Curtis & Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1801.

F. Sanyem sculp.

STAPELIA ASTERIAS. STAR-FISH  
STAPELIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Contorta. *Nectarium* duplici stellulâ tegente genitalia.

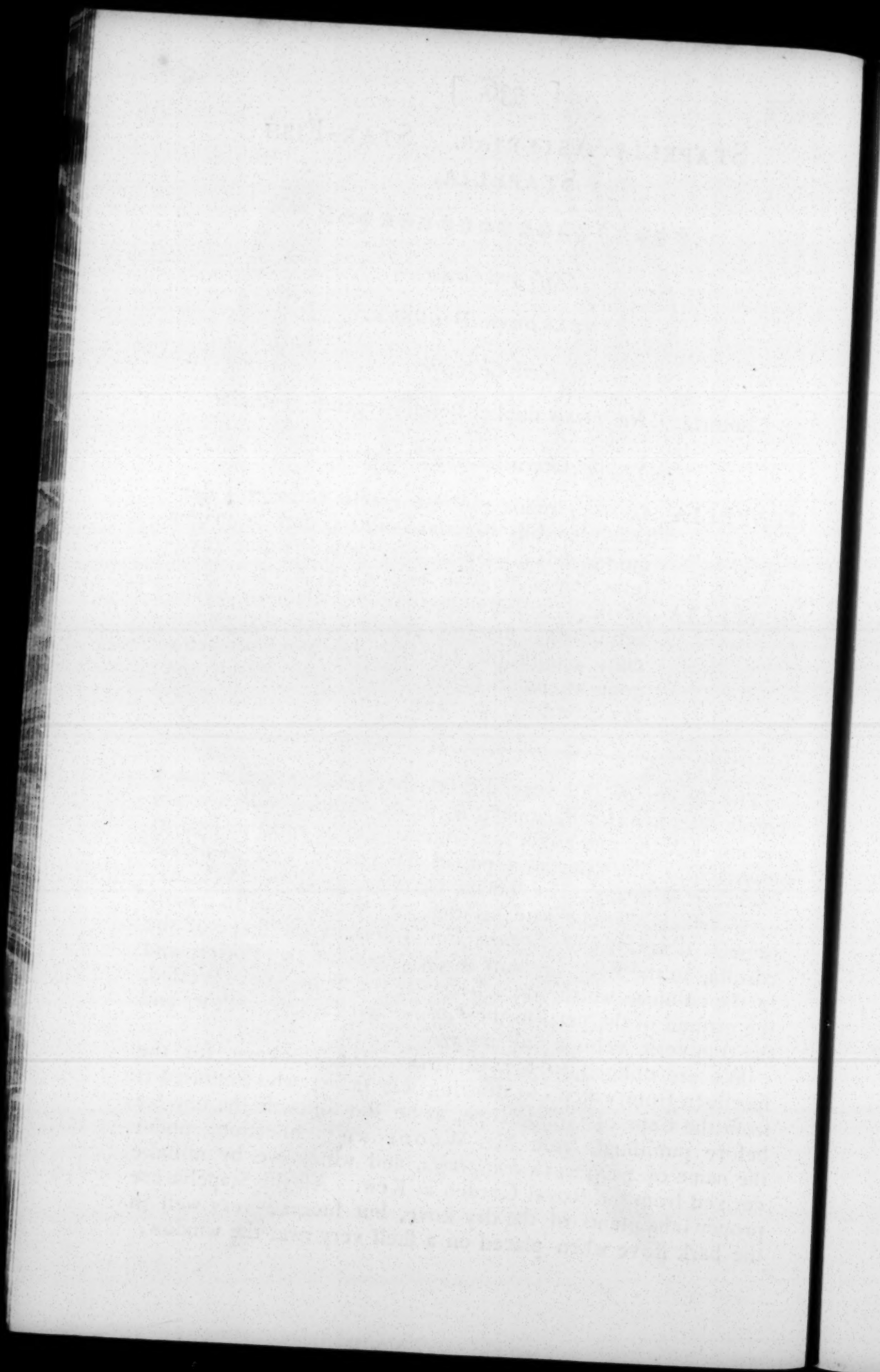
*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

STAPELIA *Asterias*; ramis pluribus erectis tetragonis dentatis, dentibus brevibus erectis, corolla magna quinquefida; laciniis lanceolatis margine revolutis ciliatis. *Masson. Stap. n. 14. t. 14.*

STAPELIA *Asterias*; corollis quinquefidis: laciniis ovato-acuminatis, margine revolutis, villosis, pedunculis longitudine corollæ, ramis erectis tetragonis attenuatis basi floriferis. *Spec. Plant. edit. Willdenow, 1. p. 1280.*

The flower of this very distinct species of *Stapelia* has a highly offensive smell, appearing to us, although we are not certain that the eye might not impose on the imagination, to approach to the stink of a putrid star-fish, as well as to resemble it in form. The specific character given by WILLDENOW is not so accurate as that of MASSON. In many respects it agrees with *hirsuta*, but differs in the shape of the corolla, in the want of hairs in the centre of the flower, and in the colours, which, though nearly the same, are reversed, the ground of the petal in the *hirsuta* being a pale yellow, and the transverse veins a dull purple.

We are obliged to Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, for the specimen from which our drawing was made, who imported it from the Cape of Good Hope, as he did likewise the one we before published, from Mr. WOODFORD's collection, under the name of *STAPELIA lentiginosa*, and which we by mistake derived from the Royal Garden at Kew. All the *Stapeliae* are proper inhabitants of the dry stove, but succeed very well in the bark stove when placed on a shelf very near the window.







N<sup>o</sup> 537



J. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, S<sup>t</sup> Geo: Crescent Nov 1. 1801.

F. Sargent sculp

WATSONIA ROSEO-ALBA. LONG-TUBED  
WATSONIA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Spatha* adpressa. *Corolla* recurva : tubus fauce cyathiformi-cylindrica gracilior, limbus sexpartitus subæqualis vel æqualis. *Filam.* tubo adnata à fauce libera. *Stigmata* 3, gracilia, bifida. *Capsula* rigido-coriacea. *Sem.* plurima oblongiuscula. *Gawler.*

*OBS.* *Ex alis foliorum sæpissime bulbifera.* Radix tuber fibroso-tunicatum. Scapus strictissimus, nec raro subligneus. Folia ensiformia, utrinque attenuata, glabra, sæpe lucida. Spathæ sursum sphacelatæ et sæpissime coloratæ. Faux limbo modo pluries brevior, modo pluries longior, modo æqualis. Limbi lacinia regulari-patentes vel subbilabiato-patentes, latitudine æquales vel paulo inæquales, longitudine semper æquales. Capsula ex trigono cylindrica, utrinque attenuata, coriacea, rigida. Seminis integumentum nucleo multo majus, albescens, opacum, in marginem inæqualem compressum. Semina haud raro *Pini sylvestris* semina aliquantulo referentia. *Gawler.*

*In speciebus quibus faux brevissima margo feminis obsoleta, nucleus quam in Gladiolo major. G.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

WATSONIA *roseo-alba* ; corolla regulari : tubo spatha fauce limbove duplo longiore : laciniis æqualibus explanatis acuminatis, antheris faucem æquantibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *roseo-albus.* *Hort. Schoenb.* 1. p. 7. t. 13.

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The leaves of this species are linear-ensiform, smooth, shorter than the stem, and somewhat twisted at the base. Scape rather flexuose, with two or three ancipital spathe-like leaves and, as far as we have hitherto seen, simple ; but, as Mr. GAWLER observes

observes that all the plants of this order which have spathaceous cauline leaves are subject to branch, it may probably be sometimes polystachious. Spathes green, sphacelate towards the point, keeled, and much shorter than the tube. Corolla about three inches long. Tube twice as long as the throat, into which it gradually widens, and is joined by a geniculate curvature. Segments horizontally spreading, equal, acuminate, as long as the throat, margins of the alternate ones slightly revolute. Stamens closely accumbent, equal to the throat. Anthers deep blue. Style projecting nearly equal to the segments. The bulb is smaller than in many of its congeners and roundish.

The length of the tube, relative to the faux, is the permanent specific distinction; for although JACQUIN describes the segments, tube, and faux, as of equal length, his own figure shews his mistake. As some authors speak of these flowers having a double tube, it may not be amiss to mention here, that, in Mr. GAWLER's descriptions, that part only to which the filaments are joined, is called tube, where these become free the faux begins, and extends to the base of the segments of the limb.

Our figure was drawn last July from a plant at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, who imported it some time since from the Cape. Mr. Alderman HIBBERT possesses a variety with deep purple flowers, but with the mouth always of a deeper colour in the inside.

All the WATSONIAS flower late in the Summer, or in Autumn.

Besides the WATSONIA *aletroides* and *roseo-alba*, the following list, with others not yet described, will rank under this genus, as above defined:

*IXIA marginata.* Ait. Kew.

*GLADIOLUS iridifolius.* Willd. but not his synonym of *GLADIOLUS cardinalis.* Schneeve.

*GLADIOLI iridifolii varietas.* Jacq. Ic. rar.

*GLADIOLUS laccatus.* Id.

*ANTHOLYZA meriana.* Linn.

*ANTHOLYZÆ merianæ varietas.*

*WATSONIA humilis.* Miller.







N<sup>o</sup> 538



J. Edwards del.

Pub. by W. Curtis, 5<sup>th</sup> Ave. Crescent Nov. 1. 1861.

E. Sanford sculp.

GLADIOLUS UNDULATUS, var.  $\beta$ . WAVED-  
FLOWERED GLADIOLUS, or CORN-FLAG.

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*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Spathæ* valvula exterior lanceolata, concava, integerrima. *Cor* tubulosa: limbus 6-partitus. *Stamina* adscendentia: antheræ parallelæ. *Stigmata* 3, sursum dilatata, complicata, demum canaliculato-explicata. *Capsula* ovata, oblonga, subtrigona, lenta. *Sem.* numerosa. *Gawler inedit.*

OBS. Radix tuber fibroso-tunicatum subrotundum. Folia multimodis ensiformia. Scapus laxulus, teres, modo triqueter et alatus. Tubus filiformis cylindricus, modo brevissimus, modo longior, vel etiam in faucem cylindricam productus. Limbus sæpiissime inequalis, modo subæqualis, raro æqualis, infundibuliformi—vel campanulato—vel divaricato-ringens, varius hypocrateriformi-regularis. Capsula ovato-oblonga, obsoletè triquetra, membranacea, tenuissima. Seminis integumentum exterius maximum, membranaceum, tenue, pellucidum, spadiceum, in marginem subæqualem latissimam compresso-ampliata. Nucleus parvus, subrotundus. G.

In GLAD. communi (nec in G. byzantino etsi pro varietate habito) femina pauciora, nucleus major integumentum implens, margo obsoleta. In GLAD. Cunonia scapus strictus, crassus, tuber nudum. G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GLADIOLUS undulatus; corolla erecta infundibuliformi: laciniis undulatis obtusis, superioribus ovato-oblongis, summa majore: inferioribus duplo minoribus æqualibus subrecurvis. *Gawler.*

GLADIOLUS angustus (angustus?). *Thunb. Diff. 19. 21. prod. 8.*

( $\alpha$ ) GLADIOLUS undulatus. *Jacq. coll. 256. Ic. rar. t. 251. Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 1 p. 218. Nec Linnæi.*

GLADIOLUS striatus. *Andr. Bot. Rep. 91. ejusque Recens. Gladiolus undulatus.*

( $\beta$ ) GLADIOLUS undulatus, corolla roseo-alba, lucida: laciniis infimis fascia atrofanguinea percurfis. G.

GLADIOLUS, foliis ensiformibus floribus alternis patentibus. *Mill. ic. 198. t. 292. f. 2.*

GLADIOLUS undulatus. *Schneev. & Geuns. Ic. 19.*

This beautiful GLADIOLUS is without scent. Stem from eight inches to a foot high, sometimes simple, sometimes branched.

branched. Outer leaf longest, subfalcate, strongly nerved. The tube shorter, equal to, or longer than the spathe.

This is not the *GLADIOLUS undulatus* of LINNÆUS, as any one may be satisfied who will attend to the observations on this and *GLADIOLUS recurvus* in the Mantissa, where the tube is described to be filiform, lax, and pendulous; the segments of the corolla somewhat equal and acuminate; the stem a foot and half high. This description, which, by no means applies to our plant, corresponds very well with *GLADIOLUS cuspidatus* of JACQUIN, the segments of which are also more decidedly and constantly undulated. However, as it has been already three times figured, and is known to Botanists in general by the present title, which agrees well enough with it, as does the name of *cuspidatus* with the real *undulatus*, we retain it, as most likely to prevent confusion. *GLADIOLUS undulatus* of LOUREIRO *Cochin*, 36. having a "four-parted laciniate nectary," can scarcely be of this genus, although made a variety of LINNÆUS's plant by him and Professor MARTIN. MILLER received a bulb of our plant from the Gardener VANHAZEN of Leyden, who had raised it from Cape seeds. For its culture, see 539.

The generic essential character above given will be found to contain a very natural family, excluding none of the species already known, but such as will rank under *Watsonia*, *Antholyza*, *Babiana*\*, or one or other of the subdivisions of *IXIA*, excepting only *GLADIOLUS gramineus*, which is a completely distinct genus.

The following are the species already described, and many others are to be met with in our gardens:

*GLADIOLUS watsonius*; *abbreviatus*, And. Bot. rep. 166. — *tristis*; *versicolor*; — *gracilis*; *hyalinus*; *carinatus*; — *brevifolius*; *flexuosus*; — *merianellus*; *hirsutus*; — *communis*; *byzantinus*, Miller: *cardinalis*, Schneev. Curtis: — *floribundus*; *undulatus*; *angustus*; — *blandus* (*albidus*, Jacq.); *carneus*; *cuspidatus*; — *alatus*; *alatus*, Andrews, t. 8. *galeatus*, Andrews, 122; *viridis*, Hort. Kew. add. — *tenellus*; — *setifolius*.

In the above list, those which are not separated by a line, are nearly allied: such as are not followed by a citation, are in WILLDENOW's edition of *Spec. Plant.*







N<sup>o</sup> 539



IXIA CONICA. ORANGE-COLOURED IXIA.

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*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita patens æqualis. *Stigma* 3, cretiuscula patula.  
*Sem.* subrotunda plurima.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *conica*, scapo simplici, limbo patentissimo, filamentis  
coarctato-erectis antheris patentibus triplo brevioribus,  
stigmatibus non ultra basin antherarum divisis. *Gawler.*

IXIA *conica*. *Salisb. prod. Hort.* 36. *Martin Mill. Dict. a.* 47.

IXIA *maculata*, var. flava apicibus purpureis. *Thunb. Diff.* 19.  
*Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 205.

IXIA *maculata*. *L. Mant.* 20? *Burman, fl. Capenf. Ait. Kew.*  
1. 60.

IXIA *Milleri*. *Berg. fl. Cap.* 8. quoad descriptionem sed fig. 1.  
non fig. 2. *Milleri*.

IXIA *capitata*. *Andr. Bot. Repos.* 50. Ejusque Recensionis.  
IXIA *maculata*.

IXIA foliis gladiolatis glabris, floribus corymbosis terminalibus.  
*Mill. Icon.* 156. f. 1.

SISYRINCHIUM *africanum*, majus flore luteo macula notato.  
*Oldenland. Afr.* 32.

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DESCR. Spike broad-thyriform; rachis flexuose, 1—8  
flowered; spathe membranaceous; outer valve broad-ovate,  
inner one narrower, bifid, both shorter than the tube, and this  
1—3 times shorter than the limb, which is horizontally patent;  
segments oblong-oval, firm, the outer ones somewhat broadest  
and more obtuse, generally suffused on the outside towards  
the points with crimson, when folded up (which they are upon  
every slight obnubilation of the sun) they form a narrow-pointed  
and

and somewhat angular cone with a hypocrateriform base, in which state this species is very distinguishable from its congeners. It varies with deep orange and with straw-coloured flowers from one to two inches in diameter, stain more or less variegated by its six-rayed star. Leaves four or five, grass-like, about half the length of the scape, which is from six inches to two feet high; scentless; expands only when the weather is clear, warm, and still. Dried, it preserves its brilliancy unimpaired, and is a great ornament to the herbarium. Flowers in May.

This appears to be a very common plant at the Cape, as every importation of bulbs from thence contains a considerable proportion of it, and some arrivals have consisted of little else. Perhaps it may be the plant first described by LINNÆUS in the Mantissa, by the name of *IXIA maculata*; but as that is said to differ from *IXIA erecta* only in having a stain at the basis of the corolla, we reserve this name for the species answering best to this description, especially as we cannot trace our plant in any one of the thirty-eight varieties of *maculata* figured in Hortus Schoenbrunnensis, among which several distinct species appear to us to have been blended.

Mr. SALISBURY gave it the name of *conica*, from the above-mentioned peculiar appearance of the flower when closed. Professor MARTIN, as we judge by his calling the colour a deep red, did not understand the species this author was describing, being misled probably by the word *miniata*, as we confess ourselves to have been, when we proposed this as a doubtful synonym of *IXIA patens*.

It was cultivated from Cape seeds, by MILLER, in 1757; but his figure is full of botanical errors.

Our acquaintance with that portion of the vegetable kingdom included in JUSSIEU's natural order of *Irides* (the *Ensatæ* of LINNÆUS) has of late advanced with rapid strides, and new subjects continually offering themselves for proper arrangement, the necessity of a reform in the present constituent genera of this order is felt by every Botanist. We had entertained hopes of being no longer under the necessity of adopting an essential character so vague and indeterminate as the one annexed; but unfortunately this reform is attended with much difficulty; the regularity or irregularity, the curvature or straightness, the equality or inequality of the corolla in this tribe, although hitherto used as the foundation of genera, being never to be depended upon for solid, essential (and sometimes scarcely for specific) distinctions: so that, notwithstanding the pains he has taken, our friend, Mr. GAWLER, has not been as yet able to reduce this genus to its proper standard.



standard, and thinks it best for the present only to divide it into several sections, distinguished from each other by characteristic marks, with notices of such as appear to him most likely to become the foundations of future separate genera. With these observations we hope soon to have an opportunity of treating our botanical readers. In the mean time, there is one division, the species composing which are at present dispersed in the three genera of *IXIA*, *GLADIOLUS*, and *ANTHOLYZA*, so very distinct at first sight from the rest, by their smooth sheathing petioles, terminated in general by a plicate and villose leaf, with their bulbs situated unusually deep in the earth, that Mr. GAWLER has with the greatest propriety united these into a separate genus, with the name of *BABIANA*. They are called by the Dutch at the Cape, *Babianer*, from the circumstance of their bulbs being a favourite food of the baboons. This genus will contain, besides several hitherto undescribed species, *IXIA villosa*, Hort. Kew. *IXIA villosa*, Jacq. *IXIA punicea*, Jacq. *IXIA rubro-cyanea*, Jacq. et Bot. Mag. *GLADIOLUS strictus*, Hort. Kew. *GLADIOLUS plicatus*, Thunb. et Linn. *GLADIOLUS sulphureus*, Jacq. *GLADIOLUS sambucinus*, Hort. Schoenb. *GLADIOLUS fragrans*, Hort. Schoenb. *GLADIOLUS mucronatus*, Jacq. *GLADIOLUS spathaceus*, Thunb. *GLADIOLUS tubiflorus*, Linn. *GLADIOLUS tubatus*, Jacq. *GLADIOLUS crispus*, Thunb. *ANTHOLYZA ringens*, Linn. *ANTHOLYZA plicata*, Thunb.

*IXIA*, *GLADIOLUS*, *ANTHOLYZA*, *WATSONIA*, and *BABIANA*, all require a similar treatment; that is, merely to be kept from being frozen, or too much chilled, as they frequently are in a pit, in a roomy light greenhouse, into which plenty of air can be admitted, and to be planted in smallish pots with the black mould taken from the surface of heaths, well rotted and thoroughly mixed with a small quantity of loam. No artificial heat must be used, except in very hard weather. Little water must be given in the Winter for fear of rotting the bulbs, but abundance in the Spring and Summer. Upon the decay of the leaves the bulbs should be taken up, carefully dried, and replanted in September or October.



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N<sup>o</sup> 540



S. Edwards del

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1861.

F. Sanford sculp

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM POMERIDIANUM. GREAT  
YELLOW-FLOWERED FIG-MARIGOLD.

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*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa linearia. *Caps.* carnosae, inferae, polyspermae.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *pomeridianum*; foliis planiusculis lato-lanceolatis laevibus subciliatis distinctis, caule pedunculis germinibusque hirtis. *Sp. Pl.* 698. *Jacquin Icon. rar.* v. 2. 489. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 2. 194. *Martin Miller's Dict. n.* 66. *Linn. Dec.* 1. tab. 13.

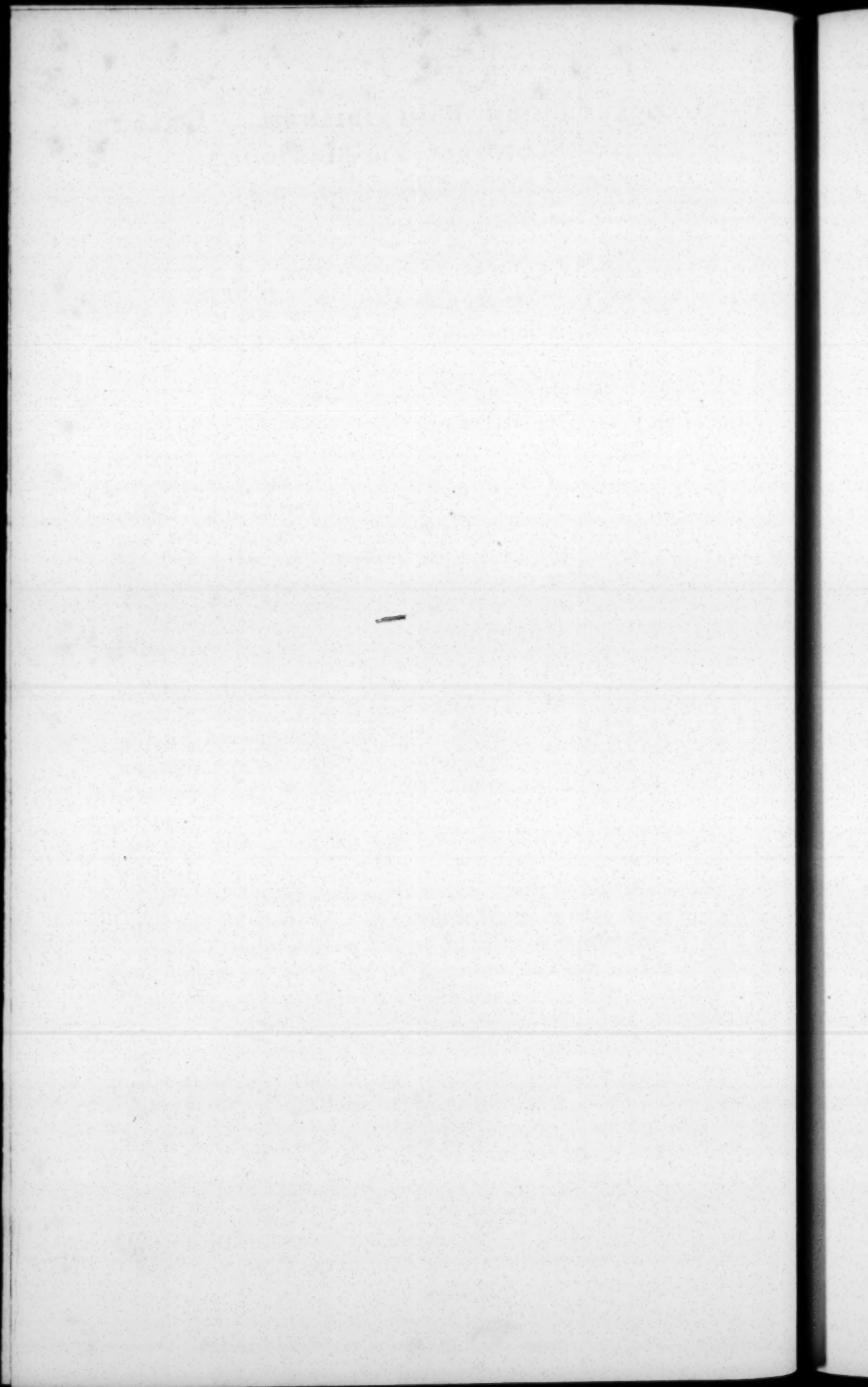
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *glabrum*; *And.* 57. an hujus varietas nana?

This is certainly the *MESEMBRYANTHEMUM pomeridianum* of LINNÆUS, both accurately described and figured by the younger LINNÆUS. The *MESEMBRYANTHEMUM belianthoides* of the Kew Catalogue we should be tempted to put down as a mere variety of this; but observing that both sorts were introduced by Mr. MASSON from the Cape the same year, we are unwilling to suppose that, in so accurate a work, two species should be made of one when both could be compared together.

It has usually twelve stigmas and as many cells in the capsule; the peduncles and base of the calyx are always hairy; the segments of the calyx irregular, three of them flat and usually longer than the petals, and two rounded in the middle with membranaceous appendages at the base.

It is a tender annual; but if raised in a hot bed in April or May, the young plants may be set out in the open border by the middle of June, where they will thrive much better than when confined in a pot. They produce a great number of flowers, which when expanded, as they always are in the afternoon if the sun shine, are very showy; and as they seed freely, they are easily propagated.

Our figure was taken in the Botanic Garden at Brompton early in July last.—Introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, 1774. *Ait. Kew.*







N<sup>o</sup> 541



*S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis S. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1801. F. Sansom sculp.*

# IXIA GRANDIFLORA. VELVET-FLOWERED IXIA.



## Class and Order.

### TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

#### Generic Character.

*Cor.* 6-partita patens æqualis. *Stigm.* 3 erectiuscula patula.  
*Sem.* subrotunda plurima.

#### Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *grandiflora*; foliis subtiliter striatis, spathis aristato-laceris, tubo brevi: laciniis stellato-patentibus oblongo-cuneatis apice rotundatis, staminibus lateralibus. *Gawl.*

IXIA *grandiflora.* *De la Roche Diff.* p. 23. *Houtt. Nat. Hist.* p. 17. pl. 77. f. 3. *Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. 37. t. 77. f. 3. *Salisb. Prod. Hort.* 37. 26.

IXIA *bulbifera* (α) flore purpureo. *Thunb. Diff.* 16, 17.

IXIA *aristata.* *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 57. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 203. *And. Bot. Rep.* t. 87. *cjusque Recens.*—(nec vero Thunb.)

IXIA *uniflora.* *Mant.* 27. *Herb. Linn. Jacq. Coll.* 4. p. 181. *ic. rar.* 2. t. 283.

IXIA *holosericea.* *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* v. 1. cum 3 var.

IXIA *foliis gladiatis glabris, caule uniflora.* *Mill. ic.* 237. *fig.* 3. cum 2 aliis var.

SISYRINCHIUM *æthiopicum majus.* *Comm. Hort. Am.* v. 1. t. 42. p. 83. *Anne species distincta?*

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DESCR. *Bulb* ovate, about the size of a hazel nut, covered with a white silky fibrous tunic, base umbilicated. *Leaves* from five to eight, ensiform, shorter than the scape, distich, outer ones gradually shorter. *Scape* from six inches to a foot long, thickish, stiff, and nearly of equal thickness. *Rachis* very flexuose. *Spathe* membranous, light brown with dark edges, more or less torn into irregular awn-like jags, according to the time it has been in flower (for, if not at first, it is sure to be so sooner or later). *Flowers* from one to five, never more, large, shewy. *Tube* short, nearly the length of the

the spathe. *Segments* several times longer than the tube, sometimes ending with a small point more or less obsolete. *Branches*, when any, one or two flowered. *Parts of Fruetification* lateral (i. e. inclined to one side without being ascendent). *Stamens* diverging, whitish. *Stigmas* large, exceeding the anthers, recurved, complicate, ciliate. *Stem-Bulbs* one or two, slender, oblong, from the axils of the inner root-leaves.

It varies with violet, white, blueish, purple, and striped flowers, also with flowers white on the inside and purple without, with a star at the base. This last is the *SISYRINCHIUM* of COMMELIN, above quoted, and being much taller, with longer slenderer leaves, may be a distinct species; but this with *grandiflora*, *bulbifera*, and what is, perhaps, a variety of this, *lacera* of the Linnean Herbarium, are so nearly allied, that it is difficult to define their differences. All of them are scentless.

This being the *IXIA arislata* of Hort. Kew. it was desirable to have retained a name established upon such authority; but as it was so called, under the supposition of being the *arislata* of THUNBERG, which it is not, we should by so doing, only perpetuate a mistake; and when we come to give a figure of the true *arislata* of THUNBERG, as we hope to do, we should be obliged to find a new name for that, and thus increase the confusion we wish to dispel; we feel ourselves, therefore, at liberty to adopt one of the names by which it has been already described: the one we have chosen has the right of priority, and is at the same time sufficiently characteristic. DE LA ROCHE published his description of it at Leyden in 1766, and it has been since figured under the name of *IXIA grandiflora*, by HOUTTUYN, in two works.

The *IXIA arislata* of THUNBERG has a reticulated bulb, linear five-nerved leaves, with a prominent mid-rib and thickened margin; from five to nine flowers of a pale flesh colour, one-ranked, on a rachis scarcely flexuose; spathe sub-membranous, awn-toothed (*not torn*). *Vide Thunb. Diff.*

Our plant is the purple variety of THUNBERG'S *IXIA bulbifera* ( $\alpha$ ) but his yellow variety ( $\gamma$ ) which is now deemed a distinct species, is more constantly and conspicuously bulbiferous, having frequently several bulbs at the joint of the stem as well as in the axils of the lower leaves; for this, therefore, the trivial name of *bulbifera* is properly reserved.

For the proper culture, see p. 539. It is propagated easily by seeds and bulbs. Flowers in May. Was introduced into the Kew Garden in 1758.







N<sup>o</sup> 542



IXIA SCILLARIS, var. LATIFOLIA (α). SQUILL-  
FLOWERED IXIA.—*Broad-Leaved Variety.*

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita patens æqualis. *Stigma* 3 erectiuscula patula.  
*Sem.* subrotunda plurima.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *scillaris*; corollæ laciniis obtusissimis, antheris brevissimis fulcato-didymis capitato-conniventibus, stigmatibus infundibuliformibus hiantibus infra antheras recurvatis.  
*Gawler.*

IXIA *scillaris*. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 52, *ejusque Herbarii. Hort. Kew.* 1. 59. *Burm. Prod.* 1. *Houtt. Nat. Hist.* v. 12. t. 77. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* v. 11. p. 33. t. 77. f. 2. *Nec vero Thunbergii.*

IXIA *pentandra*. *Linn. Fil. Suppl.* 92. *Thunb. Diff.* 18. 22. *Prod.* 10. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 85. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* v. 1. p. 207.

IXIA *retusa*. *Salisb. Prod. Hort.* 35. 11. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* n. 44.

(α) *latifolia*. Spica elongata, corollæ tubo spatham brevem subæquante: laciniis reflexis, foliis latere excisis ( *sæpissime subundulatis*) scapo 3-4-plo brevioribus. G.

IXIÆ polystachia var. *Jacq. Coll. Suppl.* 159. tab. 2. f. 1.

IXIA *reflexa*. *And. Bot. Rep.* t. 14, *ejusque Recens.* IXIA *rotata*—*Calyx herbacea 5-fida, flores pedicellati, folia integerrima sunt pictoris errores.*

(β) *angustifolia*. Floribus minoribus, tubo capillari spatha duplo longiore laciniis patentibus (*modo retusis*) æquali, foliis subexcisis longioribus. G.

IXIA *polystachia*, *Jacq. Coll.* 3. 269.  *Ic. Rar.* 2. t. 275. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* p. 110. *And. Bot. Rep.* t. 128. *ejusque Recens.*

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DESCR. *Bulb* scarcely bigger than a pea, round, covered with a dark brown smooth tunic. *Stem* from a foot to a foot and a half high, simple or with one or two branches. The spike of this variety has from ten to twenty flowers, somewhat remote, especially towards its base. *Leaves* 3-4.  
*Calyx*

*Calyx* short, outer valve three, inner two-toothed. *Corollas* sometimes with so short a tube that they appear to be *rotate*: *Segments* somewhat unguiculate, obovate, concave, and ultimately reflexed to the very stem, though previously only partially so, perhaps one, then two, which at that time gives it the appearance of having irregular corollas. *Stamens* short, upright. *Pistil* shorter. *Anthems* very small, oblong, or ovate, approaching each other so as to form a kind of head. *Stigmas* ciliate.—It is very apt to have the tops of its leaves withered before it flowers. Varies with purple, rose, pink, and whitish corollas. All scentless, though JACQUIN describes the narrow-leaved one as sweet; this blows much later and is probably a distinct species.

This is certainly LINNÆUS's plant, and received its trivial name from a supposed resemblance to *Scilla amœna*, a proof that he described from a dried subject, in which state it certainly affords different ideas of resemblance, than when seen in a living one, especially in colour, which then becomes nearly violet; but is distinct from the *I. scillaris* of THUNBERG, that being nearly allied to *I. secunda*. What is usually called *scillaris* by the Nurserymen is *IXIA excisa*, which resembles our plant in the leaf, but is a completely different species.

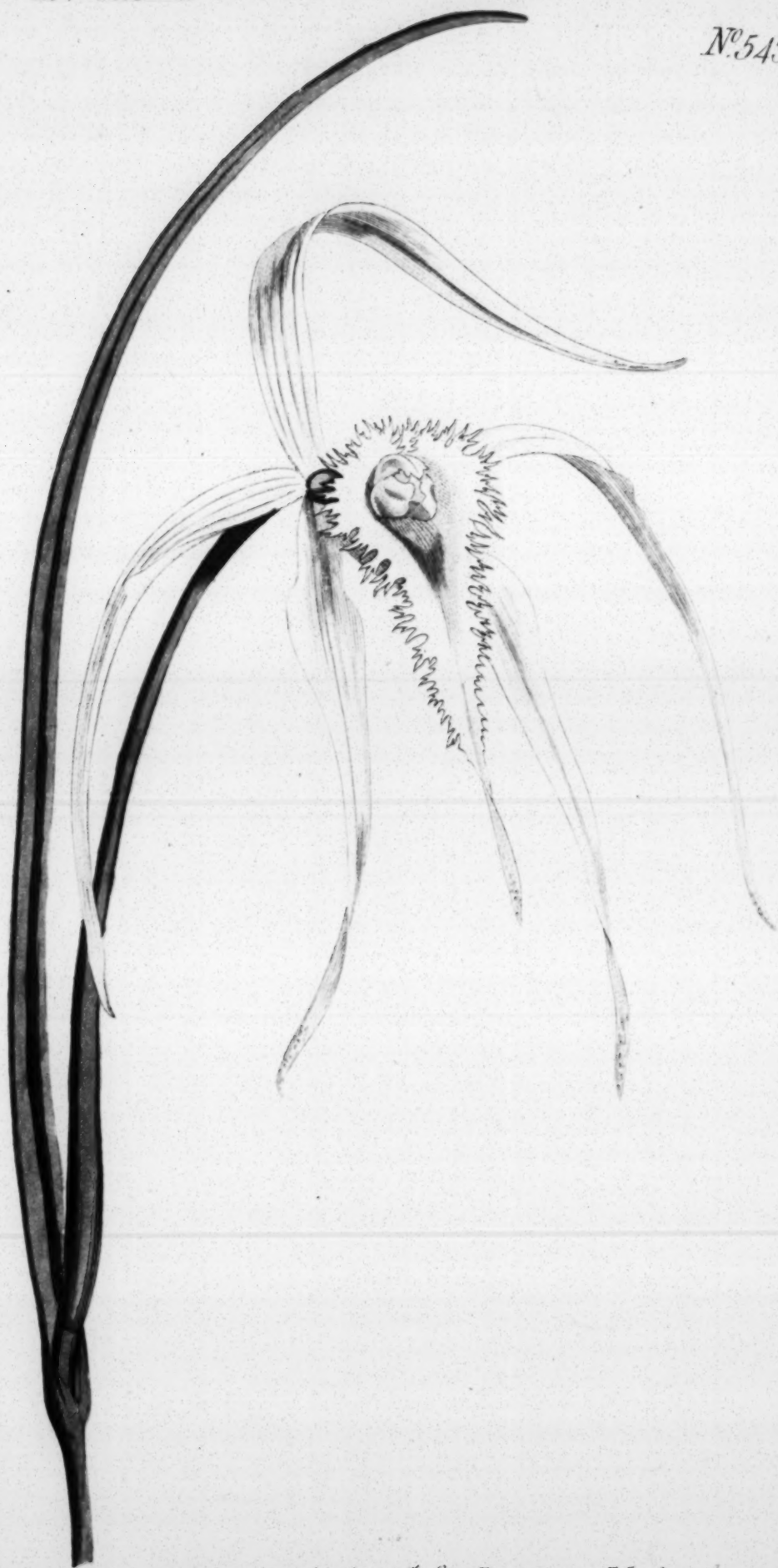
This article, for which, as well as the preceding, we are entirely indebted to Mr. GAWLER, will, we hope, be the means of putting an end to the errors and confusion this species has caused among Botanists. The Synonyms are so arranged as to shew its history and clear up the blunders. THUNBERG suspected LINNÆUS's *scillaris* was his *secunda*, a species, perhaps, the most distant from it of the whole genus. He observes of our plant, that it now and then, though rarely, has four stamens and four stigmas, and sometimes five, to which he might have also added six; but this is a luxuriancy well known to all cultivators of this genus not to be at all uncommon in most of the species; to which redundancy of the parts of fructification, a proportionate one of the segments of the corolla is often added; but surely this cannot justify his adopting the trivial name of *pentandra*, especially as he allows its having five stamens to happen very rarely. *IXIA crocata* sometimes occurs with twelve segments, six stamens, six stigmas, and *IXIA falcata* with nine segments, six stamens, styles, and stigmas.

It is easily propagated by seeds and offsets; flowers as early as January. Was introduced into the Kew Garden by Mr. MASSON in 1787.









EPIDENDRUM CUCULLATUM. HOODED  
EPIDENDRUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Nectarium* turbinatum, obliquum reflexum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

EPIDENDRUM *cucullatum*; foliis subulatis, scapo unifloro, nectarii labio ovato ciliato acuminato, petalis elongatis. *Spec. Pl.* 1350.

HELLEBORINE floribus albis cucullatis. *Plum. Spec.* 9.  
*Icon.* 179. f. 1.

This very curious species of EPIDENDRUM, which we believe flowered for the first time in this country\* in the bark stove of EDWARD WOODFORD, Esq. Vauxhall, in September last, rises with a single stem, clothed with two or three alternate ash-coloured scale-like spathes, so closely adpressed as to be scarcely discernible. From the top of the stem issues one leaf (perhaps, as in the figure of PLUMIER, sometimes more) fleshy, linear, acute, convex at the back, and slightly grooved in front. From the bosom of this leaf rises a round scape, at first swelling, then attenuated upwards, bearing a solitary flower, perfectly white when newly opened, but becoming tinged with a yellowish green, consisting of three external and two internal petals, of similar length and shape, linear, somewhat undulated, the two inner ones exactly opposite, and a nectary surrounding the parts of fructification shaped like a friar's cowl, far-acuminate, fringed, continuing of a snow white after the petals have changed their tint. Nearly scentless.

\* It was in the royal collection at Kew in 1794. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

In the same superb collection, we had the pleasure of seeing in flower, at the same time, the *EPIDENDRUM fragrans* of SWARTZ, so called from the very fine odour it diffuses far around, a plant formerly figured in the Botanical Magazine, and there called by mistake *EPIDENDRUM cochleatum*. Who can avoid occasional error, especially where the species are so numerous? Professor MARTYN, in his edition of MILLER'S Dictionary, enumerates one hundred and twenty-four kinds, of which but thirty were known to LINNÆUS, and only four appear in the Kew Catalogue.

Being a native of the West-Indies, and naturally a parasitical plant, its culture is difficult, and it is of necessity a constant inhabitant of the bark stove in our climate.

Mr. WOODFORD'S head gardener, Mr. WATSON, who is a very successful cultivator and pays great attention to the natural propensities of plants, recommends in the management of *EPIDENDRUM* to protect the roots by knobs of old tan, and observes that, in general, they love shade and a hot damp air, but do not bear much water to the roots.





N<sup>o</sup> 544



ARCTOTIS ANTHEMOIDES. CHAMOMILE  
ARCTOTIS.

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*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* villosum seu paleaceum. *Pappus* corona 5-phylla.  
*Cal.* imbricatus: squamis apice scariosis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ARCTOTIS *anthemoides*; radio sterili, paleis flosculos sub-  
æquantibus, feminibus basi penicillatis, foliis  
duplicato-pinnatifidis linearibus.

ARCTOTIS *anthemoides*; paleis flosculo brevioribus, foliis  
supra decompositis linearibus. *Sp. Pl.* 307.  
*Martyn's Miller's Dict.* 13.

CHAMÆMELUM. *Burman. Afr.* 174. t. 63. f. 2.

URSINIÆ SPEC. *Gært. fruct.* 2. 462.

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DESCR. *Root* annual, fibrous. *Stem* much branched at the  
base; *leaves* smooth, alternate, doubly pinnatifid: *leaflets*  
linear, somewhat reflexed. *Peduncles* terminal, long, obsoletely  
channelled. *Calyx* subovate, imbricate; scales ovate, margi-  
nated, the internal ones largest. *Receptacle* chaffy and hairy,  
the hairs coming off attached to the seed. *Chaffs* involving  
the floret and nearly equal to it, persistent. *Radius* about  
twelve-rayed, neuter, sterile, yellow within, and purple without.  
*Disk* yellow, florets crowded, a little exceeding the chaffs.  
*Seeds* striated, incurved, with a membranous crown of five  
leaflets, which are white with a brown streak in the middle,  
and have a tuft of cottony hairs at the lower extremity.

The

The genus ARCTOTIS, as at present constituted, contains species which do not well accord with one another, nor even come under the same order in the Linnean system, the present plant properly belonging to the order of POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA. ARCTOTIS *anthemoides*, *paradoxa*, and *dentata*, are, however, certainly congeners, and GÆRTNER has made an attempt to form them into a distinct genus, under the name of URSINIA, in which we might have been led to have followed him, but unluckily our plant wants his essential character of a double pappus on the crown of the seed. It frequently, though not generally, happens that the floret remains attached to the seed after this is ripe; is it possible that, in the examination of a dried specimen, such a circumstance could have deceived this accurate Botanist? However this may be, our plant has certainly no such double pappus, one within the other, as he has described and figured, although it has, which is very unusual, a sort of pappus at both ends, a membranous crown at one end, and a pencil of hairs at the other. By this last, the seed attaches itself to whatever it happens to touch, and by this means may be conveyed to a greater distance than by the help of the wind.

Though possessing no particular beauty, it is, in several respects, curious to the eye of a common observer. All the inside of the flower is of a lively yellow colour, the outside purple. The buds nod, but the flowers when expanded stand erect; as the flower decays, it again nods till the seeds are ripe, when it rises upright, and the crown of the seed expanding at the same time, it very much resembles some flower of another family, having a corolla of five white segments and a brown star in the middle, not very unlike a *statice*. The whole plant smells like Chamomile.

It is an annual, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and thrives very well in the open border, and if brought forward by being sown on a hot-bed in the Spring, will produce plenty of seeds. If kept within doors, the flowers diminish in size and lose their purple colour. It has been cultivated at the Botanic Garden at Brompton since the year 1795, at which time it was first raised there from seeds obtained from the Cape of Good Hope.



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N<sup>o</sup> 545



IXIA BULBIFERA. SULPHUR-COLOURED  
IXIA.

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*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita patens æqualis. *Stigm.* 3 erectiuscula patula.  
*Sem.* subrotunda plurima.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *bulbifera*; foliis multistriatulis, spatha lacera, corolla infundibuliformi superne patente: tubo brevi: laciniis ovato-oblongis, staminibus lateralibus divergentibus.  
*Gawler.*

IXIA *bulbifera*. Linn. *Sp. Pl.* 51. *Syst. Veg.* 85. *Reichard.* 1. 99. *Amæn. Acad.* 4. 300. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 57. *Willd.* *Sp. Pl.* 1. 204. *Bot. Repos.* 48. *Ejusq. recens.* 8. *Burman. prod. fl. cap.* 1.

IXIA *bulbifera*, var.  $\gamma$ . *flava*. *Thunb. Diff.* 16.

IXIA *bulbifera*. *Mill. Dict.* ibi enim flores sistit sulphureos; ejus specimen vero apud HERB. BANKS. æque ac icon picta floribus gaudent albo-purpureis!

IXIA *monanthos*. *De la Roche, Diff.* 21?

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This is also termed by the Dutch *Vluweel Bloemje*, or *Velvet-flower*, as well as IXIA *grandiflora* of the last number, to which it is very closely allied, but generally taller, leaves paler or more tinged with yellow; stem bearing from one to four bulbs at each joint, which fall off when mature; corolla likened to *HEMEROCALLIS* in the *Amænitat. Academicæ*, somewhat smaller and narrower than in *grandiflora*; segments with the sides curved

curved not straight, approaching an oval not a cuneate form, points though obtuse not so broadly rounded; colour light yellow. Strong plants from old bulbs generally have two branches; flowers, three to five, scentless, or, according to Mr. CURTIS, slightly fragrant; leaves, as in its relatives, more numerous than is general in *IXIA*, six to ten, outer ones gradually shorter, outermost scarcely half an inch long. DE LA ROCHE's variety is blotted and streaked with brown; but if *IXIA lacera*, which we have not yet met with, be a distinct species, this would rather be a variety of that.

Propagates fast by seeds, stem-bulbs, and root-bulbs, and is become one of the commonest species in our gardens, yet has never before been figured, except in the Botanist's Repository. Preserves its colour, when dried, unimpaired. Cultivated by MILLER in 1758.

It has been supposed that many remarkable varieties in this genus have been produced by the industry of Dutch gardeners, but this is very doubtful, for certain it is that scarcely a variety, or what is supposed to be such, has been imported from Holland, that has not been produced also from bulbs that were undoubtedly gathered wild or discovered in specimens collected at the Cape. Whenever therefore a plant affords marks of distinction from its congeners, exceeding those allotted to variety by LINNÆUS, and is not known to have been raised from the seeds of the identical species of which it is pretended to be a variety, we, without hesitation, record it a distinct species: as studiously avoiding, on the other hand, to enumerate as such, those that merely differ within the rules prescribed by our great master. When, as in this instance, we are but slightly acquainted with the local economy and precise habitat, this rule requires to be strictly attended to.

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N. B. In the enumeration of the species of *WATSONIA* (see 537) we omitted *IXIA spicata* (*fistulosa*, Bot. Mag.) and *IXIA plantaginea*, which we now propose for insertion.—*WATSONIA plantaginea* will be shortly given.







Edwards del Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescent. Jan. 1. 1802. Esauget.

MONARDA DIDYMA. SCARLET MONARDA,  
or OSWEGO-TEA.



*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor. inæqualis* : labio superiore lineari filamenta insolvente.  
*Semina* 4.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MONARDA *didyma*, floribus capitatis subdidynamis, caule acutangulo. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 3. p. 32. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 36. Mill. ic. 183. f. 1.*

MONARDA floribus capitatis verticillatisque, caule acute angulato, foliis lanceolato-ferratis glabris. *Buttn. cun. 226. Trew. Plant. Select. 3. t. 64. Zorn. icon. 249.*

Between the variety of *Monarda fistulosa*, figured pl. 145, of this work, and the present species, there is a great similarity, especially as that plant is coloured, the blossoms not inclining so much as they ought to the crimson hue; for, in regard to colour, the two plants differ very materially, the flowers of the *didyma* being of a rich scarlet, and those of the *fistulosa* var. of a fine crimson; but the great specific difference between the two consists in the angles of the stalk, which are sharp in the one and obtuse in the other; the variety of the *fistulosa* grows to a greater height also; there are many other differences which it is needless to particularise, suffice it to say, that they are both very desirable plants, of the hardy herbaceous kind, and worthy a place in all collections.

The *didyma* seldom rises to above the height of two feet, it throws out numerous stalks, whence it becomes bushy; its foliage when bruised gives out a most delightful fragrance, which alone would entitle the plant to a place in every garden.

It

It is a native of North-America, from whence it was introduced by PETER COLLINSON, Esq. in 1755, flowers from June to August; prefers a moist soil, where, like some of the mints, it increases greatly by throwing out numerous shoots from its roots, by dividing and transplanting of which it is readily propagated, as well as by seeds, which it produces, though not abundantly.

The name of MONARDA was given to this genus in honour of NICHOLAS MONARDES, a Spanish Physician, of the sixteenth century, and its trivial name from this species having subdidynamous flowers, *i. e.* with four stamens, but two of them without anthers.

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N<sup>o</sup> 547



Pub. by W. Crozier, S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent Jan 1. 1802. P. Sanyon. del.

PELARGONIUM QUINATUM. FIVE-FINGERED  
PELARGONIUM, or CRANE'S-BILL.



*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus : lacinio suprema deficiente in tubulum capillarem nectariferum secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala irregularis. *Fil.* 10 inæqualia : quorum 3 (raro 5) castrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus rostratus : rostra spiralia introrsum barbata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PELARGONIUM *quinatum* ; caule fruticoso angulato, foliis alternis quinque-partitis : foliolis cuneatis apice tridentatis, pedunculis unifloris erectis terminalibus, calyce maximo stellato-patente.

GERANIUM *præmorsum*. *Bot. Repos.* 150.

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This very rare and distinct species is but of low stature, at least we have not yet seen it reach a foot in height. The stalk is woody at the lower part and angular ; branches few, fleshy, flexuose, with leaves growing alternate on footstalks the length of the leaf, with two very small green subulate stipulæ ; leaves soft, kidney-shaped, divided almost to the footstalk into five cuneate three-toothed segments, the two outer ones, as is usual, broader than the rest, consisting as it were of two united. From the very extremity of the branch grows one erect peduncle, jointed at the base, and having just below the joint generally three concave ovate bractæ. The similarity of the peduncle and bractæ to those of the umbellate species, leads to a suspicion that the flower may not always be solitary ; however,

ever, we have never as yet seen it bear more than one to each branch. The segments of the calyx are very long, spreading, linear-lanceolate. Corolla large, fleshy, the two superior petals erect, obovate, cream-coloured, beautifully streaked from the centre with red veins, and more than double the size of the three lower paler veinless petals. Fertile stamens seven, ascendent, with purple anthers. Stigmas five, rotate, incurved.

When a plant has obtained an established name, we hold it better to retain this than to change it even for a better; but this species never having been, to our knowledge, described by any author of authority, we feel ourselves at liberty to adopt the name of *quinatum*, which was with great propriety proposed by Mr. GAWLER, from its leaves being divided into five segments or leaflets, much in the same manner as those of *ternatum* are divided into three; the nurseryman's name *præmorsum*, which gives a false idea, appearing to us totally inadmissible.

It is easily propagated by cuttings, but the tender branches seem very apt to perish.

Was first raised from seeds procured from the Cape by Mr. QUARRELL, at the nursery of Mr. COLVILLE, King's-Road, Chelsea, where it has been plentifully increased.

Our figure was taken from a specimen which flowered at EDWARD WOODFORD'S, Esq. the latter-end of May 1801.







N<sup>o</sup> 548



Pub by W. Curtis, St. Geo; Crescent Jan. 1. 1802. F. S. Smith.

IXIA BICOLOR. RINGENT IXIA.

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*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita patens æqualis. *Stigma* 3 erectiuscula patula.  
*Sem.* subrotunda plurima.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *bicolor*; spatha lacera, corolla-bilabiata angusta: limbo tubum subæquante: laciniis lateralibus inferioribus minoribus convolutis ab intermediâ minus profunde partitis. *Gawler.*

GLADIOLUS *bicolor*. *Thunb. Diff.* 16. *t.* 2. *f.* 1. *prod.* 8. *Jacq. Coll. Sup.* 25. *ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 240. *Hort. Kew. add.* 481. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 216.

GLADIOLUS *latifolius* floribus clausis obsoletis ad caulem villosis. *Breyn. prod. fl. rar.* p. 2. p. 21. *t.* 8. *f.* 2.

GLADIOLUS *villosus*. *Burm. prod. fl. cap.* 2.

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Many of our readers will doubtless be surprised to see this plant ranked under IXIA, where indeed, as the essential character has hitherto stood, it can claim no admission; but, while *grandiflora* and its relatives are suffered to remain, this cannot be excluded without giving a shock to natural affinity, as violent to that as useless to artificial system, for so completely do this and IXIA *grandiflora* of the last number agree in habit, in capsule, in seed, and in spathe, that before the corolla is expanded, or after it is wasted away, they cannot be distinguished from each other. From the irregularity of its corolla alone it has been universally considered to be a GLADIOLUS, from which genus it is however entirely excluded by the corrected essential character, as given by Mr. GAWLER (*vid.* 538). As this agrees with IXIA *grandiflora*, *bulbifera*, &c. so does GLADIOLUS *securigera* of the Bot. Mag. with

IXIA

*IXIA crocata* and its relatives, and differs nearly in the same manner, and both must belong to genera, of the essential character of which the regularity or irregularity of the corolla can form no part. Mr. CURTIS appears to have been sensible of the natural affinity of these plants, and under this impression had marked the drawing of *IXIA bulbifera*, given this month, *GLADIOLUS sulphureus*, and noted it as one of those species which it is difficult to determine whether it belongs to that genus or to *IXIA*. When such men as he are at a loss to arrange the species under the genera as now constituted, it shews the necessity of a reform\*.

For an opportunity of presenting our readers with a figure of this very rare species, we are indebted to EDWARD WOODFORD, Esq. of Vauxhall, from whose rich mine our work is adorned with many a gem.

It is omitted by GMELIN, in *Syst. Nat.* and by MARTYN, in *Mill. Dict.* Was introduced to the Kew Garden by Mr. MASSON, in 1786. Flowers in March. Scentless. May it be a hybrid plant?

\* Convinced of these imperfections in the present arrangement, Mr. GAWLER has been led to propose the forming a new genus, under the name of SPARAXIS (σπαράξ; *laceratio*) but sensible that "in so natural an order of plants, nothing is more difficult than to find generic characters that shall be stable and not set aside by every new species that comes in our way †:" he does not venture further at present than to propose, leaving the rejection or adoption of it to the future determination of the Botanical world.

Ess. CHAR. Spatha scariofo-membranacea ante deflorescentiam lacera. Cor. 6-partita basi infundibuliformi-tubulosa. Stigm. 3 recurvo-patentia. Caps. subrotunda. Sem. plurima rotunda. Gawler.

OBS. Radix tuber fibroso-tunicatum. Caulis sæpissime ex axillis foliorum bulbifera. Folia 6—10, ensiformia subtiliter multistriata glabra. Rachis flexuosa. Flores pauci remoti. Genitalia erecta lateralia vel etiam ascendentia. Tubus spatham subæquans: limbus regularis vel bilabiato-irregularis patentissimus vel angulatus. *IXIA pendula*; *elata*, spica elongata, multiflora, disticha, ramis gaudet capillaribus rigidis plurimis pendulis. G.

Under this genus will rank,

*IXIA fragrans*, Willd. *IXIA bulbifera*, Willd. & Bot. Mag. [*IXIA grandiflora*, Bot. Mag. *IXIA lacera*, Herb. Linn. *SISYRINCHIUM majus latifolium*, Comm. Hort. species si distinctæ]. *IXIA tricolor*, Bot. Mag. *IXIA bicolor*, Bot. Mag. *IXIA pendula*, Willd. ?





## I N D E X.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Fifteenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

*Pl.*

- 513 Aloe variegata.
- 525 Antirrhinum triornithophorum.
- 544 Arctotis anthemoides.
- 534 Aristolochia Sipho.
- 530 Atragene alpina, *var. austriaca*.
- 512 Campanula pumila.
- 511 Chironia linoides.
- 508 Chrysanthemum tricolor.
- 510 Convallaria bifolia.
- 526 Cornus florida.
- 505 Dianella cærulea.
- 543 Epidendrum cucullatum.
- 532 Ferraria Tigridia.
- 538 Gladiolus undulatus.
- 531 Iris tuberosa.
- 548 Ixia bicolor.
- 545 Ixia bulbifera.
- 539 Ixia conica.
- 523 Ixia fistulosa.
- 541 Ixia grandiflora.
- 522 Ixia patens.
- 542 Ixia scillaris, *var. latifolia*.
- 517 Lavatera thuringiaca.
- 519 Lilium philadelphicum.
- 515 Lithospermum orientale.
- 514 Lobelia bicolor.
- 529 Melastoma malabathrica.
- 540 Mesembryanthemum pomeridianum.
- 546 Monarda didyma.
- 520 Moræa spiralis.
- 521 Orobus vernus.
- 547 Pelargonium quinatum.
- 524 Pelargonium pulchellum.
- 518 Pelargonium tomentosum.
- 528 Phlox ovata.
- 507 Sempervivum globiferum.
- 509 Sophora australis.
- 516 Sparmannia africana.
- 506 Stapelia lentiginosa.
- 536 Stapelia Asterias.
- 535 Viola palmata.
- 533 Watsonia aletroides.
- 537 Watsonia roseo-alba.
- 527 Zinnia elegans.

## I N D E X.

In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Fifteenth Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

*Pl.*

- 513 Aloe, partridge-breast.
- 544 Arctotis, chamomile.
- 534 Birthwort, broad-leav'd.
- 512 Campanula, dwarf.
- 511 Chironia, flax-leav'd.
- 508 Chrysanthemum, three-coloured.
- 526 Cornel, great-flowered.
- 547 Crane's-Bill, five-fingered.
- 524 Crane's-Bill, nonefuch.
- 518 Crane's-Bill, penny-royal.
- 505 Dianella, blue.
- 543 Epidendrum, hooded.
- 532 Ferraria, mexican.
- 540 Fig-marigold, great yellow-flowered.
- 538 Gladiolus, waved-flowered.
- 515 Gromwell, yellow.
- 507 House-leek, globular.
- 531 Iris, snake's-head.
- 522 Ixia, crimson.
- 523 Ixia, hollow-leav'd.
- 539 Ixia, orange-coloured.
- 548 Ixia, ringent.
- 542 Ixia, squill-flowered.
- 545 Ixia, sulphur-coloured.
- 541 Ixia, velvet-flowered.
- 517 Lavatera, great-flowered.
- 519 Lily, philadelphian.
- 514 Lobelia, spotted.
- 529 Melastoma, cinnamon-leav'd.
- 546 Monarda, scarlet-flowered.
- 520 Moræa, spiral-flowered.
- 521 Orobus, early-flowering.
- 528 Phlox, ovate-leav'd.
- 516 Sparmannia, african.
- 525 Snap-dragon, three-bird-bearing.
- 510 Solomon's-seal, least.
- 509 Sophora, blue.
- 506 Stapelia, freckled.
- 536 Stapelia, star-fish.
- 535 Violet, palmated.
- 530 Virgin's-bower, austrian.
- 533 Watsonia, alettris-like.
- 537 Watsonia, long-tubed.
- 527 Zinnia, violet-coloured.



